

## No to Palestine state, Begin tells Reagan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has told President Ronald Reagan that Israel will not accept any agreement on Palestinian autonomy that raises the possibility of a separate Palestinian state, a knowledgeable source said here.

The source said Begin's views were contained in a letter to Reagan U.S. officials confirmed a letter from Begin had been received but had no comment on its contents.

Israel objects to what it believes is Egypt's insistence that an autonomy agreement for the 1.5 million Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip keeps open the possibility of self-determination.

The source said Begin's letter made the point that, "if we let them determine what they want, they will ask for a state, and we don't intend to let that happen."

The question of self-determination for the Palestinians was raised recently by Egyptian officials, the source said. He said Begin told

Reagan that Israel does not believe that full autonomy for the Palestinians means self-determination.

"The Egyptians are trying to say that self-determination is included in the Camp David accords," said the source. "That is not our understanding about what Camp David is all about."

Egyptian officials are known to take the view that while they do not seek the immediate creation of a Palestinian state, they do not believe that Israel should exclude from its thinking the possibility of the future emergence of a "Palestinian entity" in the occupied territories.

The letter from Begin was delivered Tuesday to Secretary of State Alexander Haig by Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Evron.

In the letter, Begin also told Reagan there is nothing in the strategic cooperation agreement between Israel and the United States that permitted the agreement to be suspended, the sources said.

## Haig returns to Mideast next week

CAIRO, Jan. 21 (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will return to the Middle East next week for further talks on Palestinian autonomy, officials here and in Tel Aviv have announced.

Egyptian Information Minister Sawfat Sharif said Haig was due to visit Israel next Wednesday and Cairo on Thursday. Sharif

## Linowitz meets Begin on autonomy

TEL AVIV, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — U.S. diplomat Sol Linowitz had a 90-minute meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin Thursday as Israel prepared for a new visit by

Secretary of State Alexander Haig on the Palestinian autonomy talks.

Linowitz, a special adviser on the Middle East to Haig, is on what is officially described as a private visit, but he came to Israel from Cairo and had a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to Begin.

Linowitz told reporters he still felt an agreement was possible in the negotiations which he once supervised as President Jimmy Carter's special ambassador to the Middle East.

In Cairo, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali has said Egypt will not accept "any restrictions on Palestinian rights" in autonomy talks. In an interview published Thursday in the weekly *Al-Musawwar*, Ali said, "Egypt also refuses to allow the Palestinians to be replaced in any talks."

## Egypt won't change policy after April 25, Mubarak says

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (R) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt has said his country will not change its approach to the peace process with Israel after the Zionist state completes its withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula in April. "We are not going to change our policy after the 25th of April," Mubarak said in an interview with the NBC television network which was broadcast here Wednesday.

He was responding to a question which suggested that there was concern in Israel that after the Sinai is returned on April 25, Egypt might "drag its feet" in future negotiations and also might "realign itself with the Arab world."

Mubarak claimed that his country's relations with Israel "may help the peace process in the right way." He added: "I have said several times since I was elected that our doors are open to our friends the Arabs, but not at the expense of our relations with Israel."

Mubarak also said: "Israel is an existing state now — we can't remove it."

Of the Egyptian-Israeli talks on auton-



President Mubarak  
omy for the Palestinians living on the West Bank and Gaza strip, he said, "We can't give concessions on something we don't possess."

He added: "The West Bank and Gaza are not Egyptian land so I can't give concessions on them."

Mubarak also said he was unaware that Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat had said he would "never accept anything negotiated by Israel." "I never heard that," Mubarak said.

## BRIEFS

LONDON, (AFP) — United States Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said here Thursday that the Palestinians must have a homeland while Israel should have a right to exist within defensible borders. Following a meeting with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, Percy told the press: "There will never be peace in the Middle East until there is a Palestinian homeland. This must embrace the Gaza Strip and the West Bank."

VIENNA, (AP) — Two Palestinians accused of a machine gun and grenade attack on people leaving a downtown synagogue were both sentenced to life imprisonment Thursday at the end of a four-day jury trial here. Two persons were killed and some 30 were injured in the assault Aug. 29. Marwan Hasan, a 25-year-old Jordanian citizen, and Hesham Muhammad Rajeh, 21, born in Baghdad, were found guilty of murder and attempted murder.

NDJAMENA, (R) — The Chad government will put an end to the activities of rebel leader Hissene Habre at any cost, Interior Minister Abba Said said Thursday. Said told a meeting of city representatives: "The government will finish with Hissene Habre, whatever the cost."

TEL AVIV, (AP) — Israel is seeking further clarifications from four European countries on their conditions for joining the U.S.-sponsored multinational peace force occupying a buffer zone between Israel and Egypt, officials said Thursday.

CAIRO, (AFP) — The Soviet Union has been given permission by Egypt to increase its embassy staff here, the weekly paper *Al-Musawwar* said Thursday. In September the Soviet ambassador, six Soviet diplomats and two journalists were expelled from Egypt for "subversive activities" on late President Anwar Sadat's orders.

## Ethiopia launches offensive against Eritrea's fighters

NAIROBI, Kenya, Jan. 21 (AP) — The Ethiopian government has launched a major military offensive to seize the remaining strongholds of freedom fighters in war-torn Eritrea, diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa said Thursday.

The sources said the offensive is centered around the mountainous northern Eritrea village of Nakfa, which is the last stronghold of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), one of two groups waging a 20-year war for Eritrean independence.

The pro-Soviet government of Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam has shifted 30,000 soldiers from the relatively peaceful former battlefields in the southern Ogaden to fight alongside an estimated 80,000 to 90,000 troops already in Eritrea, the sources said.

Since the offensive began last month, the sources said, there have been "no specific military achievements" by Ethiopian forces. The diplomatic sources contacted from Nairobi said Mengistu spent a week in Eritrea last month and was back in the strategic province this week.

Ethiopia's government-controlled press has not mentioned the military offensive but claimed this week that "the rebels have now been effectively smashed" despite "the apparent existence of scattered pockets of insurrection."

The latest Ethiopian news agency bulletin, which reached Nairobi on Friday, claimed

"the driving force in Eritrea is hard work and reconstruction."

The EPLF and rival Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) scored major successes in Eritrea in 1977 when government forces were stretched by Somalia's invasion of the Ogaden region. But the Ethiopian government began to turn the tide in 1978 with the help of some \$1.8 billion worth of Soviet weaponry and Cuban troops, and now controls all major cities in Eritrea.

Last August and September, EPLF forces pushed 3,000 to 5,000 ELF troops into neighboring Sudan, where they were disarmed and joined an estimated 520,000 refugees, the vast majority Eritreans.

Diplomatic sources recently estimated the EPLF strength at 8,000 to 10,000 and said it still has support in rural areas. The EPLF repulsed a government attack on their stronghold at Nakfa in December 1979.

Eritrea is strategically situated at the crossroads of the Horn of Africa and the Middle East, commanding the entrance to the Bab el Mandeb Strait and the Indian Ocean. Its coastline along the Red Sea includes Ethiopia's two major ports, Massawa and Assab.

Until 1941, Eritrea was an Italian colony. Britain then took it over as a conquering power, and in 1950 the United Nations recommended a federal arrangement that would ensure self-government for Eritrea.

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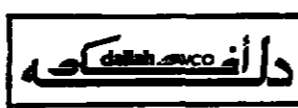
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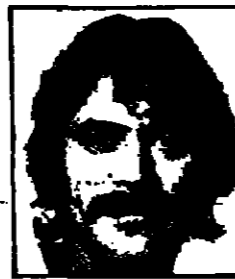


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## Exchanges with Soviets

## U.S., allies agree on technology bars

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP) — The United States and its major allies have announced agreement on redefining guidelines to apply to technological exports to the Soviet Bloc.

A statement issued at the end of a two-day conference of the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls said the participants reached unanimous agreement on changing procedures dating back 30 years when the group was established to reflect a changed international situation. However, a senior American defense official who took part in the talks said many honest differences remained on exchanges with the Soviet Bloc.

The U.S. delegation was led by the under-secretary of state for international security affairs, James Buckley. Before the talks started the Americans said they wanted a complete revision of procedures to control exports that can increase Soviet military capabilities.

The statement issued Wednesday at the end of the talks referred to the fact that the high-level meeting was the first broad reconsideration of the technology control system in 30 years by the United States, its North

## \$2.2b contracts for B-1 awarded

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (R) — The U.S. Defense Department has awarded two contracts totaling \$2.2 billion to the Rockwell International Corporation for production of a new B-1 strategic bomber to replace the air force's fleet of ageing B-52s.

The plane will replace the B-52 as the U.S. bomber capable of penetrating Soviet defenses until deployment in the early 1980s of a new "Stealth" bomber equipped with technology designed to elude Soviet radar. President Reagan announced last October his decision to build the Rockwell B-1 as part of the administration's strategic nuclear modernization program. Congress approved expenditures of \$20.5 billion for 100 B-1s.

Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, excluding Iceland, and Japan — members of Cocom.

"The purpose of the meeting was to examine together means to assure the adaptation of these methods (of control) to the evolution of the situation, particularly in the area of important strategic technologies. In this respect, the committee agreed unanimously. "In the opinion of all the participants, the work was crowned with success," the statement said.

The leading Western allies decided at their summit near Ottawa last July to try to give new impetus to the export committee whose list of goods tends to be specific instead of applying to whole technologies.

The Reagan administration said it would present new evidence at the meeting on how the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact are using Western technology to strengthen their offensive military capabilities.

The senior American official said examples of technology used for military purposes include ball bearings, a U.S.-assisted truck manufacturing plant in the Soviet Union and metal manufacturing techniques. The official, talking to reporters on a background basis, would not discuss specifics on the meeting because he said participants pledged to keep them confidential.

But he did say the United States would continue to register objections to European plans to build a 4,500-kilometer pipeline to bring Soviet natural gas from Siberia to western Europe in a \$10 billion deal that would involve export of high-level technology.

As part of its sanctions against the Soviet Union for their alleged role in the military crackdown in Poland, the United States barred the export of U.S.-made equipment for the pipeline, due to start operating in 1984. The official said such steps and others currently under review involving licensing of compressors through third parties could delay completion of the pipeline by several years.

## BRIEFS

SAN FRANCISCO GOTERA. El Salvador (AP) — Witnesses say more than 100 persons were killed when government troops pushed leftist forces out of the town of Jacotique, 112 kms northeast of here. The witnesses, who declined to be identified, said the military used artillery and air support in Tuesday's battle.

JAKARTA, (AP) — A typhoon which hit the central Java district of Slemen killed two persons and injured 123 others, three seriously, an afternoon daily said Thursday. The strong winds, which hit Tuesday night, also destroyed 19 houses and damaged 459 other buildings, a district official was quoted as saying.

GUATEMALA CITY, (AP) — Government security forces killed the commander of one of the four guerrilla groups fighting the military government in a shootout at his hideout on the west side of Guatemala city, authorities said. Other guerrillas were believed to have escaped during the clash Wednesday, but arms and a large quantity of anti-government propaganda were found inside the house, the authorities said.

SAN DIEGO, California (AFP) — A young navy officer was sentenced to eight years in prison here Wednesday for trying to sell military secrets to South Africa. Ensign Stephen Baba, 21, pleaded guilty. He testified at a court martial that he needed money because he was madly in love with a Filipino woman and was sending her all his cash so she could join him in the United States.

MOSCOW, (AP) — Semyon K. Tsvigun, the second most powerful man in the Soviet KGB security police, is dead at 64, Soviet television reported Wednesday. Tsvigun, also a full army general, is thought to have been married to the sister of Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's wife Viktoria. Western sources said.

MEXICO CITY, (AFP) — An oil pipeline explosion in Mexico's Tabasco state Wednesday killed eight persons and injured 23, some of them critically, it was reported here. Thirteen neighboring houses were destroyed, and residents of the area — 800 kms south-east of the capital — said 25 persons were missing.

## With fewer passengers

## Air deaths in '81 said lowest in 4 years

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP) — The death toll in airplane crashes throughout the world last year was the lowest since 1977, but the main reason was that fewer people were in the planes that crashed, *Flight International* magazine reported Wednesday.

The influential British journal, in its annual safety review, suggested some pilots may be too "complacent" and suggested that airlines would be safer with navigators on board. The magazine reported 710 deaths in 29 fatal accidents in 1981.

That compares with 1,144 fatalities in 28 crashes in 1980, and 1,267 deaths in 20 accidents in 1979. In 1978, the toll was 986 dead while the year 1977 was the safest in modern times with 605 air fatalities.

The author of the review, David Learmount, himself a pilot, said one reason for the reduction in 1981 was that no wide-bodied jets crashed. He added: "It is all very well to rejoice over the fact that deaths

are well down, but the reason for this is that there were not many people in the airplanes that crashed." The total number of accidents in 1981 was one more than the previous year, but there were 434 fewer deaths.

There was no access to information about crashes involving Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, biggest operator in the world. The author noted that the causes of last year's accidents were the same as in the past: structural or equipment failure, fire, crew error, administrative or engineering mistakes. The statistics show that airlines and manufacturers are having no success eradicating these basic crash-causers.

But it was "unfair to tar all airlines with the same brush," Learmount wrote, because almost all fatalities involved "Third World operators, most of them Latin or South American second-line carriers."

The worst crash of the year was on Dec. 1 when a Yugoslavian Inex Adria DC-9 crashed into a Corsican hillside, killing 178

passengers and crew. The author expressed alarm over the fact that seven of last year's 29 fatal accidents involved aircraft running into high ground the pilot did not see, killing a total of 303 persons.

He said it was the crew's job to know where they were at all times, even if air traffic control feeds them incorrect information. "Is increased flight-deck automation making air crew complacent, and causing them to forget the basic rules of airman-ship they have all been taught? No one will bring back navigators, but they did have a mistrust of all pilots, which kept the pilots on their toes."

Learmount said that before the Jan. 13 crash of an Air Florida Boeing-737 in Washington, D.C., in which 71 persons died, the United States had witnessed "by far the longest period in its aviation history without a major airline fatal accident — the previous one happened at Mexico City on Oct. 31, 1979."

## Ghana rebels to be spared

ACCRA, Jan. 21 (R) — Ghana's new military authorities will not shoot those found guilty by tribunals, which are to be set up alongside the existing judiciary system. Accra radio reported.

The radio Wednesday night quoted a statement by the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) which said it did not intend to cause bloodshed. In a previous coup by Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings in June 1979, three former heads of state were shot for "crimes against the state." Six high civilian officials were also shot.

Ex-President Hilla Limann, former Vice President Joseph de Graft Johnson and more than 170 others have been detained since Rawlings seized power three weeks ago, according to the Ghana news agency. Rawlings has suspended the constitution, dissolved parliament, banned political parties and vowed to fight corruption. But a curfew imposed on Ghana after the coup had been cut by two hours, the PNDC said.

## Brazilians claim big cocaine haul

SAO PAULO, Jan. 21 (R) — Brazilian police have said they had seized their biggest ever cocaine haul, worth more than \$5.5 million at local street prices, and believed they were on the track of a powerful gang working in four countries.

The cocaine, weighing nearly 38 kg, was impounded in two connected swoops, said Romeu Tuma, who as head of the Sao Paulo political and social police department was in charge of the operation. Tuma told Reuters his team believed they had broken the gang which smuggled cocaine from Bolivia and Colombia to the Brazilian city of Manaus on the Amazon, then to Sao Paulo, and finally to the United States.

Police found 21 kg. in a van parked at a farm near Sao Paulo last Friday and arrested a Brazilian who gave evidence which led them to a second cache on nearby wasteland, of nearly 17 kg. Tuma said.

Two other men, one of them a foreigner, were detained later. "I can't reveal the foreigner's nationality until we are further on with our questioning," Tuma said. "According to our records, it is the biggest haul ever seized in Brazil," he added.

## Huang attends function

PEKING, Jan. 21 (R) — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, fighting illness that has led to speculation that he might retire, has reappeared in public, according to the New China News Agency.

Huang, aged about 69, attended a reception Wednesday to mark the anniversary of the foreign language magazine *China Reconstructs*, it said. Senior Foreign Ministry officials said late last week that Huang was in hospital recovering from a minor operation, but they dismissed suggestions that he would be forced to retire soon.

Huang spent several weeks in hospital last May for treatment of a bladder and kidney infection.

## For killing waiter Prison writer's trial ends

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (R) — The jury retired Wednesday night in the murder trial of prison writer Jack Henry Abbott, accused of stabbing a young waiter to death in an argument over the use of a bathroom.

Abbott, who has spent 24 of his 37 years behind bars and wrote a critically acclaimed book about the violence he saw and experienced in jail, has admitted the killing but denies murder. The defense sought to prove during the nine-day trial that he was "extremely disturbed" when he stabbed Richard Adan, 22, an aspiring actor, outside the restaurant where he worked as a waiter.

The judge told the jury that if they agreed with the defense about Abbott's mental state, they could return a manslaughter conviction. This could mean a prison term of up to 25 years, with possible parole. The prosecution, contending that Abbott was simply a violent man asked for conviction for second-degree murder, which carries a maximum sentence of 25 years to life in prison.

Abbott gained wide recognition as the literary protégé of Pulitzer prize-winning writer Norman Mailer, who got him paroled from jail to a halfway house in the seedy bohemian area of lower Manhattan. He testified that while staying there last July, he visited a nearby restaurant and was refused the use of the bathroom by Adan.

The two exchanged words and Abbott said Adan asked him to "step outside." He said they went to a side street and he stabbed Adan in "a tragic mistake" because he thought he was about to be attacked. Abbott said that after listening to other witnesses he now realized Adan was merely trying to show him a private place where he could relieve himself.

The defense claimed Abbott had reacted to years of conditioning in prison where violence was the means for survival. But the prosecution said that Abbott pursued Adan and reached around from behind to thrust the knife into his heart.

## Accusations at U.N. irk Americans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP) — The United States is taking the offensive against what it calls "wild and horrifying" accusations and actions by Third World representatives at the United Nations, a ranking member of the U.S. delegation to the world body says.



And, he adds, the U.S. delegation is making a "very careful" tabulation of voting records by U.N. delegates, "not for nefarious purposes but to hold people accountable for what they do and to let these people know these kinds of votes are not going to be ignored and sloughed off."

The official, who spoke with a small group of reporters on the condition he not be identified, said the effort already has begun and will continue as the United States makes a serious attempt to "turn around" the "negative" political atmosphere at the United Nations. He said the goal is to forge "a new consensus more in line with the goals and values of many U.N. members, including the United States."

"We are taking the United Nations very, very seriously, which surprises a lot of people up there," the official said. He said it will be the policy of the U.S. delegation "to answer charges against the United States in the form they are given and at the time they are given and to do it throughout."

The official indicated that the U.S. delegation under Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick "could have done a better job of lobbying" U.N. delegates in the pursuit of U.S. interests. He called this "a very labor-intensive effort" and said that "we've kind of fallen down in the lobbying department."

The official said that the actions of many U.N. delegates often do not match the policies of their governments and that the United States has found that its most effective lobbying on U.N. matters is done in foreign capitals, not at U.N. headquarters in New York.


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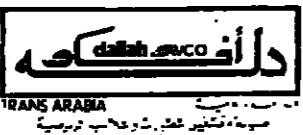
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# World Cup pattern kicking into shape

## As 81 tales of crushed ambitions and 22 success stories go through



CHANGES HANDS: The Chairman of the Argentina Soccer Federation, Julio Grondona (right) hands over the FIFA World Cup to FIFA President Joao Havelange (center), who in turn gave it to Pablo Porta (left), President of the Spanish Soccer Federation Saturday night.

LONDON, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — With 81 tales of crushed ambitions against 22 success stories through, and the victors together with host Spain and holders Argentina put into proper slots, the stage is set for the fireworks beginning June 13.

A total of 103 countries competed in the World Cup Soccer qualifying rounds, seeking places in the 24-nation finals which run through till July 11. During nearly two years of qualifying (there were 305 matches and four walkovers), great and small alike were united in failure. The Netherlands, runners up in 1974 and 1978 could finish only fourth in their European Group while Fiji were beaten 13-0 by New Zealand, the heaviest defeat in World Cup history, as they bowed out.

New Zealand are among five newcomers to the finals, the others being Kuwait, winners of the Asia-Oceania section, African qualifiers Algeria and Cameroon, and Honduras, who with El Salvador won through from the North and Central American and Caribbean section. Reports suggest that Honduras will place a new star on the international footballing stage even if their team performance causes few ripples. Their captain Ramon Maradaga is otherwise known as "El Primitivo" and the ruggedness implied in his nickname apparently applies to his robust and highly effective midfield game.

The International Football Federation's technical study group reported after the 16-nation survey that it would be advisable to reduce the number of finalists if a high standard of football were to be maintained. But with other, more powerful pressure groups at large, their view has simply been noted and the 1982 finals will be contested by a record number of countries necessitating a 52-match program compared with 38 four years ago.

The preliminary matches will be held

between June 13, when holders Argentina plays Belgium in the opening fixture in Barcelona, and June 25. Considering the number of teams involved, and all the potential pitfalls and flashpoints, the organizers must be relieved that the qualifying tournament unfolded without any major problems. New Zealand's stubbornness forced the qualifying schedule into extra time but otherwise countries stuck to the timetable.

The absence of diplomatic ties between China and Saudi Arabia meant they met twice in Kuala Lumpur, while Costa Rica refused to travel to troubled El Salvador and conceded the match 2-0. In Africa, Egypt reached the last eight without playing a match after walkovers against Ghana and Libya, while Uganda withdrew from their match against Madagascar.

Violence broke out in Malta where a match against Poland was abandoned when spectators stoned officials and the referee and linesmen for the New Zealand-Kuwait match in Auckland ran a gauntlet of abuse and debris when the visitors won. England's supporters enhanced their reputation for bad behavior before, during and after the match against Switzerland in Basle last May and Spanish officials could have been excused a sigh of apprehension when the English team slipped into the finals. In Basle, the England fans indulged in fighting on the terraces and looting in the streets.

But mostly it was the football that made the news. Former champions West Germany and Brazil reached the finals winning all their qualifying games, the Germans with the extravagant record of 33 goals for and three against.

Peru showed that seasoned skills can be

## Bullets strike decisively for fourth straight win

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP) — Now that they've reached level ground, the Washington Bullets hope to start climbing the National Basketball Association Mountain.

The Bullets, who got off to a 4-10 start, evened their record at 19-19 Wednesday night with a 106-95 victory over the Seattle SuperSonics. The victory, Washington's fourth straight and sixth in seven games, snapped Seattle's eight-game winning streak.

Greg Ballard put in 29 points, combining with Rick Mahorn for 20 of the Bullets' 28 points in the third quarter when they put the game out of Seattle's reach. Kevin Grevey added 19 and Mahorn had 14. Guss Williams, who sat out the Cleveland game with a sprained ankle, played 34 minutes and led Seattle with 21 points.

Elsewhere, it was San Diego 108, Golden State 99, Los Angeles 132, New Jersey 113, Dallas 109, Milwaukee 104, Philadelphia 115, Portland 110, and Boston 112, Indiana 103.

Clippers 108, Warriors 99: Phil Smith, who finished with 23 points, paced the San Diego victory by scoring seven points in the final 1 1/2 minutes. His two free throws broke a 91-91 tie and sent the Clippers ahead to stay. Bernard King led Golden State with 28 points.

### For bad behavior

## Gerulaitis fined \$15,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP) — Tennis player Vitas Gerulaitis has been fined a record \$15,000 by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council for two major offenses.

The group slapped the American tennis pro with a \$5,000 levy for two incidents during the United States Open last September and \$10,000 for having walked out of the Melbourne indoor final in Australia last October.

Gerulaitis has the right to take the penalties to arbitration and Council Administrator Marshall Happer said he would have no comment until Gerulaitis has decided to pay the fines or appeal. The council acted in Gerulaitis' case during meetings last week in New York and informed Gerulaitis of its decision in a letter to the tennis player and his management firm earlier this week.

Gerulaitis was not available for comment. His \$5,000 fine at the Open was the result of displays of temper during matches with Ivan Lendl and John McEnroe. One time angered with a call, Gerulaitis was charged with intentionally hitting a ball at a lineswoman. The ball bounced into the stands and hit a spectator.

The second incident occurred when Gerulaitis protested a close call and, according to the council's report, threatened the



Vitas Gerulaitis ... having it rough.

umpire, Leon Lipp. The \$10,000 fine was assessed after Gerulaitis had angrily walked off the court in the last set of the Melbourne final with Peter McNamara after protesting what he considered a bad call.

## Jaeger too good for Latham

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 21 (AP) — Second-seeded Andrea Jaeger defeated Kate Latham 6-4, 6-2 as the first round of tennis ended Wednesday in the \$150,000 Avon Championships.

In other singles matches, Bettina Bunge needed three sets to defeat Beth Norton 7-5, 3-6, 6-1. Virginia Ruzici of Romania ousted Yvonne Vermaak, South Africa, 6-2, 6-2, and defending champion Sylvia Hanika downed Wendy White 6-4, 7-6.

Anne Smith defeated her doubles partner, Kathy Jordan, by a score of 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, while Wendy Turnbull finished the day program by topping Betsy Nagelsen, 6-3, 6-2.

In Montreal, Marcella Mesker of the Netherlands upset top-seeded Lucia Romanov of Romania 6-7, 6-2, 6-3 in the first round of a \$40,000 Avon Futures. Mesker, who was unseeded in the tournament, scored her second consecutive victory over Romanov. She defeated her last week in Newport News, Virginia.

Barbara Jordan of the United States defeated Yvona Brzakova of Czechoslovakia 6-7, 7-6, 7-5 in the first of several marathon matches at the Mirabel Racquet Club in sub-



Alan Sunderland ... nets winner for Arsenal.

### Soccer results

English Cup (quarterfinals)

Aston Villa	0	West Bromwich	1
Third round replay			
Hereford	4	Scunthorpe	1
Division One			
Stoke	0	Arsenal	1
Division Two			
Cardiff	0	Oldham	1
Division Three			
Reading	0	Fulham	3
Division Four			
Bradford City	2	Mansfield	4
Port Vale	2	Durington	2
Scottish F.A. Cup			
Stirling	1	Clyde	2
Montrose	0	Elgin	0

### As drivers up in arms

## Kyalami Grand Prix put off

KYALAMI, South Africa, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — The International Automobile Federation (FISA) has decided to postpone Saturday's South African Grand Prix here because of failure to reach agreement with drivers about conditions for the planned new super licence.

FISA has put the date of the race the first Grand Prix of the 1982 motor racing calendar back for eight days and it has withdrawn the licence of all 31 drivers currently registered for the Formula One competition.

FISA has asked the racing teams to find other drivers to replace the suspended drivers. "We're in a frenzy," Jean Sage, one of Renault's team bosses, said on his way out of the meeting when the postponement was announced.

The disagreement has been building up since Wednesday when all 31 drivers grudgingly signed acceptance of the new licences though at least eight were known to be unhappy about the conditions. They felt the licences would absolve Grand Prix organizers from responsibility for accidents and could hinder their contract bargaining powers.

urban Pointe Claire. Jane Preyer scored a 6-3, 1-6, 6-2 victory over Vicki Nelson in a match between two Americans while Anne Minter of Australia beat Marianne Van der Torre of the Netherlands 7-6, 1-6, 6-2. Catherine Taviour of France downed Petra Delhees of Switzerland 4-6, 6-4, 7-6 and Barbara Rossi of Italy ousted American Phyllis Blackwell 6-3, 6-2.

Meanwhile American John Sadri and Hungarian Balazs Taroczy advanced to the quarterfinal round with victories Wednesday in the World Championship Tennis Tournament of Mexico. Sadri beat Jose Higueras of Spain, 6-3, 7-6, while Taroczy beat American Rick Meyer 6-2, 6-7, 7-5. In another match, Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia downed third-seeded Sandy Mayer of the United States 7-6, 6-2.

Taroczy is the only one of three seeded players to win his first-round match. Second-seeded Peter McNamara of Australia led to American Tony Giammalva in three sets on Tuesday. Top-seeded Jose-Luis Clerc, of Argentina, opens his title chase Thursday night against Wojtek Fibak of Poland.

## Bromwich ousts Villa to make semis

LONDON, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — Winger Tony Morley, a probable member of England's World Cup squad, figured in an unusual sending off as his club Aston Villa went out of the English League Soccer Cup Wednesday night.

Morley did not appear after halftime having been sent off during the interval. The referee banished him for "using foul and abusive language" in disputing a decision not to give Villa a penalty. Villa, the English League champions who will face Dynamo Kiev of the Soviet Union in the European Cup quarterfinals in March, were beaten 1-0 by West Bromwich Albion, who went through to a semifinal meeting with Tottenham Hotspur.

Defender Derek Statham scored the match winner when he appeared on the right and beat goalkeeper Jimmy Rimmer with a shot from 10 meters after 32 minutes. Stung by the reverse Villa exerted pressure in the second session despite the handicap, but the West Bromwich stood firm.

Famed Cup fighters, Hereford, now finding it hard going in the division games, earned a home fourth round tie against Leicester City when they crushed Scunthorpe 4-1 in a replay at Hereford.

Hereford led at half time through a Derek Showers goal but Scunthorpe equalized through Vince Grimes in the 51st minute. Hereford then scored twice in the next five minutes through Jimmy Harvey and with 11 minutes left Phillips made it 4-1.

In the English First Division, Alan Sunderland scored at Stoke to extend Arsenal's unbeaten league run to six matches. Sunderland was on target in the eighth minute to settle a four game watched by Stoke's lowest

as effective as youthful ones when their venerable team, led by 38-year-old Hector Chumpiaz, eliminated much-trumpeted Uruguay who earlier in the year had won the Gold Cup for past and present world champions. The Soviet Union raised the prospect of a Communist country winning the World Cup for the first time by dominating their group. They have brilliant attackers such as Ramas Shengelia and Oleg Blokhin and a defense that conceded only two goals in eight qualifying games.

Yugoslavia, too, looked an emerging force as they finished ahead of Italy in their group. Scotland qualified for the finals for a third successive time and Belgium won the group in which France and Ireland also finished ahead of the Dutch.

Following are some of the interesting comments made after the first round draw was made Saturday. Giulete Coutinho, one of the party member sent over by the Brazilian Federation, said: "There are no strong and weak groups. We expected it to be hard and the Soviets especially look dangerous but we are confident about qualifying for the second round."

West German manager Jupp Derwall said: "We had luck on our side, even if we do have to face our old enemy Austria again." The Austrians beat West Germany, for the one and only time, in the 1978 World Cup in Argentina, but the Germans beat them twice in their qualifying group for these finals.

Abel Alonso, President of the Chilean Federation, was not dismayed. He said: "The draw was very good for us. West Germany can win the title but we can take other qualifying place from Austria and if we can get to the second round anything can happen."

Carlos Santillana, Real Madrid's international striker, said Groups Three, Four and Six were the most difficult. "As far as we are concerned, everything should depend on the match against Yugoslavia. On paper at least," he said. The Spanish national goalkeeper Luis Arconada agreed that Group six, with Brazil, Scotland and the Soviet Union battling for two qualifying places, was the hardest.

Northern Ireland's captain Martin O'Neill admitted it would not be easy, although he did not completely discard his country's own chances. "We've not beaten Spain in five matches and playing at home they'll be even harder to beat," he said. "Yugoslavia is just as good. I don't know anything about Honduras but they're the sort of team you've got to be wary of," he added.

French captain Michel Platini said from Paris, "With all the postponed matches their clubs have to play. England will hardly be able to prepare for Spain." However, French manager Michel Hidalgo said, "there are three good European sides chasing two qualifying places."

"I'm not overjoyed at playing England in our first match," he said. "We're not always at our best at the beginning of a tournament and despite their recent indifferent performances, we cannot underestimate England. In six months they could have regained form and refound all their old potential," he added. "Czechoslovakia are always difficult to beat. They stopped us reaching the European Championships finals two years ago," he said.

Czechoslovak coach Jozef Venglos rated France more dangerous than England. "The French have a good team and a first-rate coach in Michel Hidalgo but we have a lot of experience and great staying power, although we must speed up our counter-attacks for Spain."

### As Morley receives marching orders

crowd for many seasons.

Second Division promotion candidates Oldham Athletic could afford to miss a penalty as they won 1-0 at Cardiff. Oldham absorbed a lot of pressure but Roger Palms gave them victory with a 74th minute goal.

Third division Carlisle United will still be battling to get through the third round of the Cup on Saturday when other clubs are involved with fourth round ties.

Hopes of playing their outstanding tie with Huddersfield Wednesday night was dashed out when the match was postponed third time because the pitch was bad.

Meanwhile, Ipswich of the First Division and Luton of the Second Division — meet at Luton Saturday in an intriguing fourth match in the English Cup.

For the first time in almost a month the weather promises to allow a full soccer program, but the backlog of league fixtures will continue unresolved for the moment. The Cup tournament means there will be no games in either of the two top divisions.

Luton, spearheaded by ace goalscorer Steve White, is galloping toward promotion to the First Division, six points ahead of its nearest rival with three games in hand. It has won its last five home games. Ipswich, held back by ice and snow for weeks, has played three games fewer than its nearest challenger Manchester City but is still three points ahead.

It appears nothing can stop Ipswich winning the championship or Luton returning to the First Division after seven years. But what will happen in a Cup game? Nobody can tell in this tournament, which is famous for upsets.

One thing is certain. Ipswich, with Paul Mariner and Alan Brazil in its attack, will go

all out to win at the first attempt. Manager Bobby Robson will want to avoid a draw and a replay to add to his right schedule.

Only three all-First Division games are on the program. That means that if upsets occur only three from the top grade could go into the last 16. The three big games are Manchester City vs Coventry, Sunderland vs Liverpool and Tottenham Hotspur vs Leeds.

Trevor Francis is in fine form for Manchester City, who should pack enough scoring power to eliminate Coventry. Liverpool has been showing signs of a return to its old form and will be favored to beat Sunderland, which has won only one of its nine home matches in the league.

Ossie Ardiles, who will be released well before the end of the English season to help Argentina in the World Cup, is hoping to help Tottenham toward the English Cup for the second straight year. If Spurs reach the final in May Ardiles will no longer be in the line-up. But his midfield skills could spell downfall for Leeds, who could be without striker Arthur Graham because of injury. Graham is fighting to be fit for the game.

Saturday's possible giantkillers are Third Division battlers Gillingham and Bristol City. Gillingham is at home to West Bromwich and hopes to find a way to stop in-form striker Cyrille Regis. Bristol City is host to Aston Villa, last season's English champion.

On paper both games look one-sided enough, but surprises are common in this knockout tournament. West Bromwich and Villa rivals in the Birmingham area, will be relieved to get past an afternoon when heavy mud and a feverish crowd atmosphere could effect results.



RIDING HIGH: West German driver Walter Rohrl pictured at the wheel of his Opel Ascona. The West German together with Christian Geistdorfer led the Monte Carlo Rally Wednesday night but Finn Hannu Mikkola stole the show with his fine skill as he pulled his Audi Quattro up from fourth to second place.

## BRIEFS

MAR DEL PLATA, Argentina (AP) — The French yacht *Charles Heidsieck III* arrived at the Atlantic resort city Wednesday and became the fourth vessel to complete the third leg of the Round-The-World yacht race.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — John Carlos, who was dismissed from the U.S. Olympics in 1968 for a black-power demonstration, has been appointed community relations liaison officer for the Los Angeles Olympic organizing committee. Carlos, 36, will help enlist youth and community groups who want to volunteer to help stage the 1984 Olympics.

CANBERRA (AFP) — Australia's Olympic team for the 23rd Olympiad will be sponsored chiefly by the Shell Company of Australia Limited. The Minister for Home Affairs, Michael Hodgman, announcing this said Shell would provide \$210,000 towards the cost of sending a team to the 1984 Olympics.

LONDON (AP) — The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) Wednesday asked for bids from countries wishing to stage the World Cross Country Championships. The event was to have been held in

Warsaw March 21, but the Poles pulled out this week because of the political troubles. The IAAF asked for bids by next Tuesday. Entries for the championships have come from 34 countries.

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Foreign participants in the Ninth Asian Games to be held here in November have been exempted from visa requirements, it was announced Thursday. All competitors holding national passports valid for travel to India would be issued special identity cards. Buta Singh, Chairman of the Special Organizing Committee of the Asian Games secretariat said in a statement.

LOS ANGELES (AFP) — American Arturo Frias will make his first defense of the lightweight title here on Jan. 30, but against Venezuela's Ernesto Espana and not against compatriot Gonzalo Montellano as originally planned. The World Boxing Association said Frias should fight Espana, the official challenger. Montellano is ranked fourth. Espana, who held the title for 15 months upto September, 1980, scored a disputed points win over Frias last May when neither man was champion.

### Bobby Fischer may return to chess table

TENERIFE, Canary Islands, Jan. 21 (AFP) — Former world chess champion Bobby Fischer of America could make a return to the chess table in a match here against a Spanish grandmaster, a Spanish newspaper said Thursday.

The match would be promoted by Santa Cruz de Tenerife Chess Club, which has been in contact with Fischer and which is prepared to put up \$600,000.

The newspaper said the club had links with a multinational company which was keen to rehabilitate the player, now 36, who won the world title from Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union in 1972. Fischer abandoned the title in 1975 when he refused to meet another Soviet, Anatoly Karpov, who has been World Chess champion ever since.

Meanwhile, a quick draw with white in fifth-round action kept Britain's John Nunn at the top of the standings in the Hoogovens Chess Tournament.

The British grandmaster was pitted against Murray Chandler of New Zealand.

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## Chief minister's scandal jolts Mrs. Gandhi

By Sunanda Datta-Ray

**CALCUTTA —** Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's virtually unassailable position suffered some sharp knocks last week when a pampered protégé, Abdul Rahman Antulay, chief minister of Maharashtra, was forced to quit after the Bombay High Court found him guilty of financial misdemeanors.

The reluctant resignation came at the end of a six-month battle waged by all the people that Mrs. Gandhi most fears: opposition politicians with axes to grind, judges of unimpeachable integrity, and a journalist in the shining armor of a crusader for truth, namely Arun Shourie, executive editor of the popular daily *Indian Express*.

Shourie set the ball rolling with meticulously documented details of Antulay's fraudulent collection drives in Maharashtra, India's richest and most industrialized state. The spectacle of India in one of its periodic fits of public morality may appear ridiculous, but, as Shourie told his readers, "the

object of exposing Antulay is not to expose Antulay — who is he after all? — but to help you assess whether the system has any strength left to deal with buccaneers."

His cleansing mission obviously aimed much higher, and the prime minister seemed to view it as such, for she defended tooth and nail a man who had unabashedly exploited the prestige of her name to amass a fortune. As public pressure built up to demand Antulay's removal, Gandhi told critics last month: "What action I should take is my concern or may party's concern and we need not go by the advice of others."

Always an astute operator, the Maharashtra chief minister had already passed the buck by announcing on Sept. 9 that he had sent his letter of resignation to Mrs. Gandhi and that it was up to her to decide whether or not it should be accepted.

Antulay is a unique specimen even in the jungle of Indian politics. His bizarre actions have included ordering the sudden nocturnal demolition of thousands of slum huts in pouring rain, describing

newspapermen as "snakes, scorpions, poison and enemies of the people," and warning that those who admired Westminister-style parliamentary democracy were "Trojan horses" in India.

His most ingenious device, apparently, was to set up seven private trusts when Mrs. Gandhi foisted him on Maharashtra in June 1980, and misuse the state's official machinery to create the impression that these personal ventures were government foundations set up for philanthropic purposes. One of the trusts was named after the prime minister, another after her dead son, Sanjay.

"When rich people come to me (for favors), I point to them half-a-dozen trusts I have set up," Antulay once boasted. "I tell them that I am working for the poor. I request them to contribute to the trusts."

They responded so handsomely that Antulay is believed to have amassed a fortune of around \$140 million. Indeed, Congress Party leaders are worried that an offended Antulay might be rich enough to buy and sell legislators and upset the careful balance of power in Maharashtra and elsewhere.

The Bombay High Court had to decide, on a writ petition filed by several members of the opposition Janata Party, whether the chief minister had abused his official position in raising money for these trusts. With Lord Templeton of Britain's Appeal Court sitting beside him, Justice B. Lentin read out the operative passages of a 70-page judgment that found that Antulay had sold cement (which is extremely scarce in India and therefore strictly rationed) to builders and contractors who had made lavish contributions to the trust funds.

"The enthusiasm of the builders, and their associates, friends and relations in making large donations, often in unusual figures, is heartwarming and bespeaks a generous disposition in the noble cause of cement," remarked the judge.

Several lessons have already been read into the episode. First, Mrs. Gandhi is not quite the impenetrable bastion she was thought to be. Second, even India's hamstrung press can still lead a forceful attack and compel the government's surrender. Finally, the law courts remain the most effective guardian of public rights. (ONS)

## THEIR OWN ENEMIES

Although the Arab world had feared an American veto of mandatory or voluntary sanctions against Israel for annexing the Syrian Golan Heights, the vote still had the elements of shock and disappointment when it was finally cast. It showed once and for all that the U.S. was ranged directly against the Arabs, their interests and their territories on the side of Israel which already occupies lands in four Arab countries and Palestine proper.

The veto has shown once again that without American power and protection Israel would not have dared to annex the Golan, the holy city of Jerusalem, occupied the West Bank, southern Lebanon and attack and kill at will anywhere in the Arab world. This bitter fact is being driven home right into the Arab hearts and minds almost at every sunrise and sunset.

The embarrassing part of it all is that the Arabs have still to deal with the U.S. as a possible mediator in the dispute with Israel and a partner of the latter in the humiliation that the Arabs have been suffering these last 40 years.

The U.S. continues to ensure Israeli military superiority over all the Arab states combined. The Soviet Union would not give even its closest allies in the Middle East armaments of similar sophistication as if there is a secret understanding between the two superpowers over this issue in particular.

However, lambasting the superpowers forever will not restore the Arab lands or rights and may not advance the day of liberation by an hour. What will, in the final analysis, lies in the hands of the Arabs themselves if they want to do something about it rather than continue to cry until the end of time.

They can first put their own house in order. At present their house is a shambles. Some of them hate each other more than they hate the U.S. and they are doing more to hurt each other than they do to hurt Israel. In fact, they are not hurting Israel at all. Since the last war in 1973 they haven't done much to Israel but a lot to weaken each other.

To be brutally frank, the Arabs are their own worst enemies. They fight and conspire against each other. This has to come to an end and a new era of dealing with America and Israel must be launched. It must be launched by first settling the Iraqi-Iranian war, by terminating the North African war, by restoring peace to Lebanon, by making peace between Syria and Iraq, between Syria and Jordan and by bringing some sanity into inter-Arab relations.

This is only the starting point. Once this is achieved, the next one will be to show the U.S. that the Arabs have a clout that cannot be ignored. But a thousand editorial comments and media attacks will not make America reduce its current contempt of the Arabs and everything Arabic.

## U.S., W. Germany continue to differ on USSR

By Alfred Grosser

**PARIS —** The recent meeting in Washington between President Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, said to have narrowed the gap between the two leaders' views on the Polish crisis, was only a partial success. Although Schmidt offered some verbal support to Reagan's reaction to the Polish crackdown, he refused to wholeheartedly endorse economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. Despite the soothing words of the joint statement, indicating mutual agreement on Poland, it was clear that Germany and the United States continue to differ on how best to deal with the Soviet Union.

For the Reagan administration, the Soviet Union is the world's chief troublemaker, deserving of isolation and even punishment as long as it refuses to conform to international standards of legality and decency. Schmidt, while not disagreeing entirely with that analysis, has a different view. In his two-day talk with Reagan, Schmidt made clear his deep concern over the world's worsening economy, the "overriding importance" of continuing nuclear arms control talks, and the need to retain some form of détente. Such views, which are shared by most Germans, are rooted in Germany's postwar history.

For the Germans the memory of the catastrophe of World War II, which resulted in the division of their country into a Communist East and a capitalist West, continues to haunt their political life. There is a widespread misconception in America (as in France) that it is the idea of reunification that is at the root of German politics. That notion, of course, does exist as many German leaders, including Schmidt, readily acknowledge. But no one seriously doubts that the division of Germany is anything less than permanent. Thus, the preoccupation of much of German politics with learning to live in harmony alongside its Communist counterpart.

For many years after the war, it was clear that the United States would do nothing to promote contact between West and East Germany. For a time, such tension served the young Federal Republic, a child of the cold war born in 1949. The iron curtain transformed Berlin from the symbol of Nazism into a symbol of liberty. The cold war enabled Germans (at least those of the West) to regain their honor and international influence.

Over the years, the gulf that separated West Germans from East Germans continually widened. In an effort to narrow that gulf, Bonn has more and more renounced the whole idea of pressuring the Soviet Union or the leaders of East Germany. It is through negotiations, which have resulted in recent years in millions of people being able to visit from West to East, in easy telephone communications, in West German television being shown in Communist homes, that leaders like Schmidt believe progress will be made.

Schmidt, in an important speech delivered on Dec. 18, 1981, before the Bundestag, gave an account of his recent relations with East German leader Erich Honecker. He said that he had tried in his talks with Honecker to place inter-German rela-

tions at the service of détente, to connect the interests of the East to those of the West. The danger, he said, comes from the temptation to achieve military superiority or to convert the ideology of the other side.

From that perspective, the German response to the Polish crisis is easily explained. Most Germans believe that Poles should resign themselves to accepting the division of Europe just as Germans have had to resign themselves to the division of Germany. To not work within the system, as Solidarity tried, is counterproductive. One can at most try to look for ways to soften the constraints. To put pressure on the Soviet Union doesn't do any good. In fact it could risk war. In a Germany history is "heavy with guilt," as Schmidt declared, "never again should a war spring from German soil, never again should Germany be devastated by a war."

Germans are reluctant to embark on any path that might provoke such a conflict. The Christian Democrats are divided by Schmidt's policies toward Poland and the Soviet Union. Some, such as the mayor of Berlin, Richard von Weizsäcker, support Schmidt. Others, for example, the publishers and editors of the largest weekly political publications — *Der Stern* and *Der Spiegel* — take a shocking position of passivity toward Poland, all the while virulently denouncing American policies. Most Germans, it must be said, seem to find the inactivity

of their government reasonable, and don't seem to feel any deep solidarity with the Poles who, at any rate, are traditionally scorned.

But it is also true that German politics and public opinion would certainly have a different tone if American politics toward Europe had been or was now different. For example, in matters of nuclear strategy, the Reagan administration constantly gives the impression of uncertainty, if not incoherence. That reinforces those German critics who claim that the United States is both unreliable and dangerous. In addition, they sense an incoherence in U.S. economic sanctions: Reagan wants to seem tougher than President Carter, yet it was Reagan who lifted the grain embargo even though the Soviets hadn't withdrawn their troops from Afghanistan.

Further, Reagan's economic sanctions against Moscow for its involvement in the Polish coup, upset his European allies as it setback the construction of the trans-Siberian natural-gas pipeline. If it is true, as Washington believes, that the enormous delivery of Russian gas will threaten West Germany's independence by making it dependent for energy on the Soviets, then Schmidt certainly isn't incorrect when he affirms that the principal priority today is economic.

He doesn't add, but it is understood, that the United States doesn't have the right to ask its allies

## Saudi Arabian Press Review

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to the Middle East, the Security Council's resolution invoking sanctions against Israel and the call for reconvening the adjourned Arab summit conference appeared for editorial comment in Thursday's newspapers.

*Al-Riyadh* criticized U.S. President Reagan's comments at his press conference describing Haig's visit to the Middle East region as a "fact-finding mission."

"The Arabs have failed to understand the purpose of the mission, as all facts point to clear aggressive and oppressive practices committed by Israel driving the region to a miserable situation. What more information does Reagan need to be convinced of Israel's designs aimed at usurping more and more Arab lands?" the paper said.

On the U.N. Security Council deliberations over the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, *Al-Madinah* regretted the hopes attached by the Arabs to the Security Council decisions, "since the world body has become unable to implement its honest and correct resolutions as a result of the misuse of the veto power by the five permanent members of the council."

It felt the Security Council has become a "dumb and numb body" by blindly following the Western claims. "The Arab rights and lands are violated by force. Therefore the only alternative left for the Arabs is to recover their rights and restore their lands by force," it said.

The paper deplored the weakening of the Arab

nation in the absence of Arab solidarity and formulation of a joint plan to heal their rifts.

*Okaz* stressed that Israel has greatly benefited from the split in Arab ranks. It called for strengthening Arab unity, initiating constructive measures to end their rifts, and honoring the commitments to realize their just goals.

Underlining the need for forging equity in Arab relations with the superpowers, the paper advised the Arab states to refrain from concluding ambiguous treaties with the superpowers.

*Al-Nadwa* welcomed the Arab efforts for reconvening the adjourned Arab summit conference in Fez to discuss the situation in the Middle East in the light of the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

The paper expressed hope that the deliberations of the upcoming summit will culminate in positive results for unifying Arab ranks and confronting the Zionist enemy's atrocities and aggression in the area.

*Al-Jazirah* warned the Arabs against the Israeli army reinforcements in preparation for a large-scale military attack on the Arab lands. "There is no guarantee as to which Arab land will be Israel's target for a military attack," the paper noted.

It highlighted the Israeli awareness of Arab rifts and the absence of Arab solidarity, "which has resulted in the Zionist entity's exploitation of Arab weaknesses to occupy more Arab lands." (SPA)

## TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday Jan. 22nd, the 22nd day of 1982. There are 343 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:  
1517 — Turkish troops take Cairo, Egypt.  
1552 — Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, is beheaded in England for treason.  
1655 — Oliver Cromwell dissolves British Parliament.

1760 — French are defeated by British under Eyre Coote at Wandewash, India.

1811 — Napoleon Bonaparte annexes Oldenburg and alienates Tsar Alexander of Russia.

1852 — Orleans family is banished from France.

1879 — About 4,000 heavily armed Zulu warriors assault British troops in battle of Rorke's Drift (South Africa) where 139 soldiers repel almost 12 hours of continual attack.

1905 — "Bloody Sunday" in St. Petersburg, Russia, when workers in revolt are fired upon by Imperial Army troops.

1944 — Allied forces begin landings at Anzio, Italy, in World War II.

1966 — In Nigeria, it is disclosed that Prime Minister Abubakar Tafawa Balewa is dead, apparently slain in coup a week earlier.

1972 — Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway sign treaties to become members of the European Common Market.

1979 — Remote-controlled bomb in Beirut kills Palestinian official Abu Hassan and seven other persons.

1980 — The Soviet Union strips Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov of his state awards and banishes him after accusing him of "subversive work."

Thought for today  
Take the world as it is, not as it should be — Anonymous.

## Women in high positions

By Adil Salahi

A main area of difference between men and women in the Islamic system is that which relates to the highest office in the state. According to Islam no woman can be appointed head of the state. Here, again, the Islamic position is not taken arbitrarily. It is based on the differences that exist between the two sexes and the roles they are supposed to play in the life of the society. In his book "The woman: Her position in Islam and in the Law" the late Professor Mustafa Sibaie argues the Islamic case very lucidly. The gist of his argument is given here.

Professor Sibaie first explains that the Prophet's tradition "Any people who put a woman in charge of their affairs will not prosper" relates only to the highest office in the state. A woman may be appointed as a trustee for a child or a mentally handicapped person. She may also act for a group of people in conducting their affairs and managing their businesses. One Islamic school of thought even allows her to become a judge in certain situations. This restriction is no reflection on the woman's humanity or the position of respect she occupies in every Islamic society. It is based on the Islamic view of how the interests of the society can best be served and the social role of the woman.

In the Islamic system, the head of the state is not a sort of a 'constitutional monarch' whose duties are largely ceremonial. He is indeed the effectual leader of the society. He is the brain which sets its course of action. He is the spokesman of the society and he enjoys wide powers with far-reaching effects.

He is the person who declares war, commands the army and contracts peace as serves the interests of the nation. The Islamic system is not a dictatorship and the head of the state does

not act alone. He has to consult with the leaders of the community. The decision in all such matters is a collective one. The head of the state is, however, the one who acts upon the decision when taken. He also has casting powers where opinions differ.

The head of the state also gives the speech which precedes the congregational prayers on Friday at the main mosque. He leads the worshippers in prayers and sits for judgment in all sorts of cases, should he find the time necessary for such duties.

All such duties do not fit in well with feminin psychology, particularly those relating to war and commanding the army. Indeed we thank Allah for making women too emotional and too tender to declare wars or be involved in them. Otherwise life would lose much of the affection and compassion generated by women.

The fact that there were in history women who led armies in wars does not alter this situation. Such women were too few to stand comparison with men or to make us disregard the fact that the overwhelming majority of women in all ages and communities are not gifted for such tasks. Even in the most liberal societies, where the emancipation of women is most genuine we have never seen a woman put in charge of the ministry of defense or appointed chief of staff or given the command of army division or battalion.

Again, this is no bad reflection on women or their abilities. Had life been one monotonous type of rough strength it would have been unbearable. It is a symbol of Allah's mercy that He made both man's toughness and strength and the woman's tenderness and affection equally important for a happy human life.

As for leading prayers, it is commonly agreed that worship needs total

## Islam in perspective

### What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

O Messenger! Make known all that which has been revealed to you from your Lord; for if you do not, you will surely have failed to convey His message. Allah will protect you from all men. Allah does not guide the unbelievers.

Say: 'O People of the Scripture! You have no valid grounds for your beliefs unless you truly observe the Torah and the Gospel and that which was revealed to you from your Lord.'

That which has been revealed to you (Muhammad) from your Lord is bound to make many of them even more stubborn in their overweening arrogance and in their denial of the truth. But do not grieve for the unbelievers.

(The Repast 5; 67-8)

### Our Dialogue

Q 1 — What is the position of a Muslim woman who never veils herself?

Q 2 — Can a man lead his wife in prayers as an Imam?

Muhamad Azma  
P.O. Box 18365  
Riyadh

A 1 — Islam dictates that women should dress themselves modestly and properly in any situation where they may mix with or be seen by men. A woman should cover herself allowing no part of her body to be seen except her face and hands. Her immediate relatives such as her brothers, uncles and nephews may see more of her body within the recognized limits of propriety. If, however, a woman does not observe this injunction and let more than the permitted parts of her body be seen she commits a serious sin, for which she is liable to be punished by Allah unless He, out of His mercy, forgives her. Her husband and other relatives and friends should try to encourage her to be

more observant of the teachings of Islam. Giving such a good counsel and taking a firm position in this connection is their responsibility. In giving their advice, however, they should try to strike a balance between its likely effects, endeavouring at all times not to increase the woman's hostility to this very important Islamic injunction. I am of the view that firmness, wise counselling and prayers for guidance from Allah should eventually bring about the desired result.

A 2 — As for the second question, women may take part in a congregational prayer provided they do not lead the prayers when a man is in the congregation. A woman may lead other women in prayers. The minimum of a *jama'ah* (congregational prayer) is obviously two. Therefore, a man may lead his wife, sister or mother in prayers. Indeed it is far better for a man and his wife to pray together than for each of them to pray alone.

concentration and real absorption. These cannot be readily achieved when a woman leads men in prayers, or stands among men to deliver a sermon.

The main reason, however, for restricting the highest position in society to men is that the tasks normally

carried out by the head of the state require a high degree of cool headedness and resistance to emotions when they clash with the interests of the community. Generally speaking, men are better equipped with such qualities than women.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: The Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

## Life of the Prophet - 42

### Varied responses

The Prophet was then offering himself to any tribe who could afford him the protection he needed to convey his message. This meant, in effect, standing up to *Quraysh*, the major Arab tribe, and go to war with them, which was bound to happen. Hence it was not surprising that there would be no great enthusiasm among the Arab tribes to take up the Prophet's offer.

The *Kindah* delegation headed by a man called *Mudalah* were not the only ones to give the Prophet a blunt refusal. The tribe of *Bani Amir* *ibn Sasa'ah* were initially less negative. One among them called *Baharrah* said to his fellow tribesmen: "If I take this *Quraysh* man I will be able, with him, to subdue the rest of Arabia." He then turned to the Prophet and asked him: "Should we accept your call and afford you the support you need and should you, then, by the will of Allah, be victorious would we be rulers after you?" The Prophet answered, "Power belongs to Allah. He gives it whomever He will." The man said: "Shall we, then fight the whole of Arabia to support you, then when victory is achieved we hand power to others? We have no business with you."

When their delegation arrived back home they, as usual, related to their elders what they saw in their journey. When they told them about their encounter with the Prophet and their reply to him, an old man who enjoyed much respect among them raised his hand to his head in disappointment and said: "Is there any way to rectify this mistake? By Him who holds my soul in His hand no *Islam* has ever made a false claim of this type. The man is genuinely Prophet. Where did you leave your reason when you met him?"

The affair however, came to nothing. The *Hanifah* tribe, on the other hand, gave the Prophet a very nasty reply. Rejection was also the answer of *Bani Kalb*.

The Prophet, however, did not limit his approach to delegations of other tribes. Every time he heard of the arrival in Makkah of any man who enjoyed a position of respect among his people he would approach him and explain Islam to him. In these cases he did not ask for protection. He made that request only when he spoke to a

tribe collectively.

One such man was *Suwaid ibn Samit* from *Madinah*. When the Prophet spoke to him he said: "Perhaps you have something similar to what I have." When, in response to the Prophet's request to tell him what he had he quoted some passages from a book he called "Luqman's magazine," the Prophet said: "This is certainly good, but I have something better." He read him a passage of the *Qur'an* and invited him to become a Muslim. *Suwaid* made no comment other than saying, "What you have read is certainly good." He was, however, killed shortly after his return home. His people believed that he actually embraced Islam before his death.

Another group of people from *Madinah* led by a man called *Abul-Haissar* *Anas ibn Rafie* arrived in Makkah seeking an alliance with *Quraysh* against the *Khawzaj* tribe in *Madinah*. The Prophet went to them and said: "I can offer you something better than what you have come here for." In answer to their question about what he can offer, he said: "I am Allah's messenger to mankind. I call upon them to worship Allah alone, ascribing to Him no partners. He revealed to me His book containing His message." He further explained the principles of Islam and read them a passage of the *Qur'an*. A member of the group called *Iyas* who was still a boy in his teens said, "By Allah, this is better than what we have come here for."

His leader, *Abul-Haissar* took a handful of sand and threw it at his face, saying: "Leave us alone. We have come here for a different purpose." The Prophet then left them.

Soon after their return, the battle of *Burath* broke out between the two Arab tribes in *Madinah*, *Aws* and *Khawzaj*. *Iyas* was soon to die and those who attended him at his death bed reported him glorifying Allah and praising Him until he died. They had no doubt that he was a Muslim.

Cases like *Suwaid* and *Iyas* served as encouraging signs for the Prophet. He had only to persevere and the breakthrough was bound to come.

(To be continued next Friday)

## Foreign children in Munich are taught wide curriculum at new Islamic school

By C. Wiesner

MUNICH (INP) — Every morning at 9.30 a deafening racket breaks out in a converted hotel on the edge of Munich. That is when the 16 first-graders at the first German-Islamic school in the Federal Republic of Germany are dismissed for recess in the small school courtyard. These 6-year-olds are the realiza-

tion of an idea pioneered by the Munich Islamic Center and the Egyptian German scholar, Dr. Nabil Osman. They want to give Islamic children from Arab countries the opportunity to use their mother tongue and practice their religion while living in Europe.

Half of the curriculum is taught in German and the other half Dr. Osman teaches in Arabic. According to school principal



BASIC MATH: School principal Osman Murad patiently explains basic mathematical concepts in Arabic to Ahlam, left, and Hoda as another interested student watches.

Osman, who himself has lived for twenty years in the Federal Republic of Germany, "Foreign children are only frustrated in German schools. Foreign children have problems with the language, cannot keep up with what is being taught and thus rapidly experience failure. They are required to deny their own cultural background and later on they don't feel at home anywhere."

The Egyptian linguist and teacher would like to avoid these negative consequences through "his" school. The children, who come from Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan, benefit from a modern educational strategy and good equipment - including a video playback unit and a slide projector. The children's parents pay only DM 100 a month for tuition at the state-recognized private school, since the major financial burden is borne by the Munich Islamic Center and the state of Bavaria.

Since the school was only opened a few weeks ago, there is only one class and two teachers. The German primary school teacher Elke Wacker teaches German, art and music. Dr. Osman teaches Arabic. He adds, "mathematics and homeland studies are taught half in German and half in Arabic." Today the school is still an experiment, but Dr. Osman and his German colleague believe that the idea will be successful.

In addition to the "normal" German curriculum in the first year of school, the boys and girls are to learn the basics of the Arabic alphabet and more about their homelands. Many school books in Arabic are a problem since they are often unsuited for use abroad. Of course the students are also taught religion, in two of 26 hours of instruction per week. According to the 47-year-old school principal, "I myself am a devout Muslim, but I believe that religion should be a help for the soul and not for politics."



CONVERTED HOTEL: This hotel on the edge of Munich was converted into the Federal Republic of Germany's first German Islamic school.

## Scientists say many lost species could supply chemical potions, wonder drugs

By Eleanor Randolph

WASHINGTON (LAT) — Approximately every 24 hours, the world's biologists mourn the passing of another species. Today's loss is probably nothing so recognizable in our massive global zoo of 5 million to 10 million living things as the whooping crane or the great grizzly bear of the northwest. More than likely it is a small tropical fish or an obscure plant, possibly even something that the world's harried scientists have not even had a chance to name or catalogue or dissect before it gives up its tiny ghost.

Nevertheless, scientists are increasingly worried that as man moves into the earth's remaining wilderness areas, the rapid extinction of those lower orders will mean a potentially costly loss of nature's raw material. What may be dying off, some scientists believe, is the supply of chemical potions that are the future's wonder drugs or untapped food supply. Or even sources of energy, like the "gasoline tree" discovered recently in the tropical forests of Brazil.

Moreover, those scientific alarms come at a time when the U.S. Department of the Interior has begun concentrating its dwindling budget on saving the "higher order" of endangered species like eagles or whales — a trend one scientist has called "vertebrate chauvinism." And the U.S. Congress, scheduled to take a fresh look at the Endangered Species Act in the spring, is being asked by utilities and developers to make sure that some small critter like the Tennessee snail darter can never again threaten a multimillion-dollar project like the Tellico Dam with extinction.

"The emphasis now appears to be toward giving attention to the larger species — the grizzly bear or the California condor — and deciding that protection of plants and lower animals is of no significance," said Thomas Eisner, a biology professor at Cornell University and chairman of the biology section for the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"That's crazy. The exact opposite is what is needed," Eisner continued. "The real reser-

voir is in the lower animals and plants. Most of the chemicals for production of future food supplies, chemicals, medicines and other compounds are probably within those millions of systems.

"If we lost genetic diversity, especially in the short run to satisfy some need or even greed, like chopping down a forest for lumber, then we may be driving into oblivion those things on which our long-range survival depends," Eisner added.

In theory, no one advocates killing off those species. In practice, however, when Eisner and other eminent biologists argue their cases in the world's councils, they encounter formidable adversaries among industrialists, governments and the general population.

Especially in the less-affluent regions of the world, where many of those endangered species thrive in lush, tropical rain forests, scientists from rich industrial nations have a hard time persuading people who worry about poverty in their country that they also need to be concerned about the next generation's biology.

If cutting down a forest brings jobs or industry of tourists now, it is difficult to convince the people who will benefit that there are potentially greater riches in the earth's wild places. Peter Raven, director of the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis and past president of the Biological Society of America, said that the search for food or economic relief in many of those areas is also destroying the tools for one of the newer fields of human knowledge — genetic engineering or biogenetics.

"Genetic engineering is just at its beginning," Raven said. "We need to preserve all these various genes so that we can recombine them. Many of these genes are so complicated that if we lose them, they're gone. We are collectively throwing away elements that future generations of people might use to improve their own condition."

Raven cited the case of the evening primrose, an endangered plant that has just been found to provide a possible cure for heart disease and high cholesterol.

"This is an example where a plant which we would have laughed at as some kind of unimportant kind of wild flower is now the subject of millions of dollars (in research) worldwide as inventors try to develop it." Raven told a subcommittee of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee several weeks ago. "We could easily have lost six species in the United States by making this or that rationale about why it was more important to do such things as get more sand for cement," Raven said. "The issue was never that of competence, or day-to-day administration of the operation," he said.

That is, a decision to permit development of a sand and gravel pit on previously untouched land could result in destruction of the habitat of a rare form of animal or plant life.

Other scientists cite such potential miracles as sea diopleporensis, a variety of perennial wild corn discovered on a hillside in Mexico shortly before the area was to be plowed for farmland. Agricultural experts believe that they may be able to adapt the Mexican perennial, which does not have to be replanted at great cost each year, as a crop to help relieve world hunger.

Thomas E. Lovejoy, vice president for science of the World Wildlife Fund, said scientists have only recently isolated compounds from the sea squirt, a marine animal, that appears to inhibit viruses and tumors.

"The structure of these compounds is sufficiently unusual as to be unlikely to come to the minds of pharmaceutical scientists as possibly useful compounds to synthesize," Lovejoy said.

Others, such as biologist Paul Ehrlich, co-author of *Extinction* a book on disappearing species, are concerned about why the U.S. government has not put the bay checkerspot butterfly on its list of endangered species.

The bay checkerspot, not merely a collector's item, is a creature used for research, much like the white mouse and the rhesus monkey, Ehrlich said. He added that the butterfly, which once covered the hillsides of northern California, has many of the same habits as the Mediterranean fruit fly.

## 'Timbergate' shows Chinese corruption, how mutual back-scratching system works

By Michael Weisskopf

PEKING (WP) — Chinese headline writers might have named it "Timbergate." Greedy Communist officials in south China, taking bribes doled out tons of source lumber to wayward young women who then resold it on the black market for huge profits.

When the Communist Party considered itself inviolable a few years ago, the official line was that such wholesale graft as the timber scam — which is said to have netted \$750,000 in illicit gain — could only have happened in the rotten, exploitative capitalist world.

Today the party is going through an unusual period of self-cleansing and has begun to acknowledge that official corruption has reached such epidemic proportions in China that it badly shakes public confidence and makes the bureaucracy look like a mob of chiselers.

Peking may be far from challenging Tammany Hall as a venue for venality, but official reports reveal a massive pattern of corruption, including tax evasion by state-run factories, official embezzlement and bribery, theft of public property, favoritism and nepotism.

Graft is so pervasive and costly — hundreds of millions of dollars are believed to wash up into illegal channels annually — that Party chairman Hu Yaobang declared a year ago that restoring official integrity is "vital to the life or death, existence or extinction of the party."

Even the delicate Chinese language is spiced up with a patois for profiteers:

For the Chinese version of the shakedown, read, "Plucking feathers from a wild goose." For the payoff, read, "Invite guests, send gifts."

For being well-placed to grease the wheels, read, "When you build your house near the water, you get a clear view of the moon."

Although corruption has bedeviled the world's oldest bureaucracy for centuries, it only recently became a subject for public debate when China's current leaders, intent on revitalizing the Communist Party, pledged to uproot and punish crooked officials.

The timber scandal in south China is just one of numerous corrupt schemes exposed by such an unlikely investigative vehicle as the party newspaper *People's Daily*, which occasionally sheds its role of party cheerleader and acts like the proverbial hatchet man.

Some recent examples in *People's Daily* and other official Chinese publications include disclosures that:

— Officials operating a business in the northeastern city of Harbin evaded \$300,000 in government taxes last year, parceling out the proceeds for lavish banquets and worker bonuses.

— A commune leader in the coastal province of Jiangsu conspired with the captain of an oil tanker to steal 1.816 tons of crude oil from the vessel, sell it on the black market and then share the profits with the crew.

— Communist officials in the southwestern province of Yunnan handed out \$80,000 cartons of top-grade cigarettes to their relatives during a four-month period last year while the rest of the regime was left with low-quality tobacco.

Chairman Hu and other top officials who are trying to put the party back together again after the anarchic Cultural Revolution believe one of the best ways to rebuild public faith in the party is to declare war on corruption and deal harshly with offenders.

The party's chief investigators, who work for a blue-ribbon panel known as the Discipline Inspection Commission, go about their work with the zeal of a young prosecutor out to make a name for himself. Working in factories, shops and government offices, they ferret out graft, leak it to the local press and begin the wheels of justice turning.

Penalties can be stiff for China's white-collar criminals. Embezzlers have received death sentences commuted to life imprisonment. Party cadres caught using public funds to build private residences have been sentenced to several years in prison.

Tough anti-corruption laws have been enacted in recent months. Despite the leadership's serious intent and the almost daily newspaper moralizing, many average Chinese believe the campaign against graft is doomed to failure.

In an economy of scarcity, official and unofficial Chinese use whatever leverage they have to increase their comforts. When people become friends they explore ways of enhancing "mutual advantage."

Mutual back-scratching has thus become the medium of exchange in China. It is said to be nearly impossible to get things done without what is universally known as "going through the back door," or soliciting the help of a friend in return for a favor.



BERMUDA ATTRACTIONS: Midway along the island's south shore, left, is Bermuda's most famous beach at Horseshoe Bay with crystal clear, azure waters and coral-tinted sands. Right, a buggy ride is a leisurely way to tour blossom-lined lanes on the outskirts of Hamilton.

### A peaceful harbor

## Bermuda comes out of hibernation, shows new life with unspoiled beaches, sport, historical sites

By Michael Carlton

ST. GEORGE. Bermuda (LAT) — Hamilton, Bermuda's capital city, was once about as important to this tiny island nation as a piece of swampland on the borders of Virginia and Maryland was to the fledgling United States. But just as Washington D.C. rose to become the graceful city it is today, Hamilton soon blossomed and is now the center of commerce, population and tourism in Bermuda.

When a struggling band of Englishmen on their way to Jamestown shipwrecked, in 1609, on this piece of coral rock 600 miles off the coast of the Carolinas, they chose St. George, not Hamilton, as their haven. A peaceful harbor protected their fragile ship and their little thatched-roof houses as they rode out the gales of the Atlantic and prepared for the continued voyage to Virginia.

Three years later, in 1612, the English returned to St. George to officially establish this "New World" colony, a nation that still thrives as part of the dwindling colonial empire of mother England.

St. George was the first capital of this 21-square-mile island. On its flanks two forts bristled with heavy cannon, protecting a grand blue-water harbor, where English ships tied up after crossing an often-stormy Atlantic in the midst of the winter.

But gradually Bermudians and Englishmen tired of traveling from the many Bermuda Islands to this handsome town at the east end of the fishhook-shaped colony. The major islands that comprise Bermuda were not connected by bridges until much later, so travel was by boat only — a rugged ordeal when the Atlantic was nasty. So in 1815 the government decreed that Hamilton, located in the center of the colony, not St. George, be the capital.

For nearly 160 years afterward St. George nestled in the midst of its hibiscus-covered hills, changing little, doing little. While Hamilton and its suburbs blossomed to over 12,000 residents by 1980, St. George grew to barely 4,500. Seemingly forgotten, the good and ancient capital of the Bermuda Islands, the second oldest English city in the New World, went into hibernation.

Today, for the first time in a century and a half, the old town is showing new life. An optimism has taken hold — St. George is beginning to appeal to more tourists.

As the present meets the past, several changes are bringing prosperity to St. George: a magnificent new Loews Hotel is being readied in the shell of the old Holiday Inn, a multi-million-dollar time-sharing project (Bermuda's first) is springing up overlooking the harbor, two new restaurants have opened, an 18-hole Robert Trent Jones golf course is being built, a waterfront mall has lured some of the finest of Bermuda's storekeepers, the recreation of the *Deliverance*, the boat that rescued the Jamestown survivors, is being updated and refurbished — there is life in the old town at last.

Despite this new development, the past thrives, thanks partly to the strict zoning codes of the island and partly to the stubbornness of the St. Georgians, citizens who are determined to have progress, but not at the cost of ruining the great historical heritage of their city.

In today's St. George you can have lunch at

a sleek new restaurant like the carriage house and then stroll through the centuries visiting old town landmarks. You can have dinner in a restaurant only six months old, a restaurant set deep in the bowels of a 17th Century English fort. Shades of old and new — a sleek sports car parked beside a 300-year-old home — make St. George a fascinating town to explore. And it is small enough for you to walk the twisting, quaintly named lanes — Featherbed Alley, Old Maids Lane, Petticoat Lane — in a few hours.

While all the other tourists and cruise-ship passengers are marching shoulder-to-shoulder on Hamilton's front street, crowding the stores and the restaurants, maneuvering their cycles in the traffic-clogged streets, you might be better off staying in St. George, buying your goods in branches of the same stores — Trimmingham's, Smith's, Black's, Cooper's, Gosling's — that line Hamilton's shopping arcades, steering your cycle in light traffic (St. George doesn't even have a stop light) and absorbing some of the rich historical heritage of the colony.

There is more history in a few square blocks of St. George than you will find in the rest of Bermuda combined. It is just a short walk to the King's Square, the center of the village and the place where, each April, the governor receives one peppercorn from the village elders as yearly rent for the 1620 state house, Bermuda's oldest building. The ceremony, the most elaborate in the islands, takes one back to the days the first tiny ship, the *Deliverance*, was built in Bermuda to take survivors of that 1609 shipwreck to the Virginia colony. A replica of the ship is close by King's Square and is worth visiting for \$1, if only to marvel at the size of the vessel that helped begin the settlement of the New World.

Also near the Square are a number of other historic attractions: Tucker House, once home to Bermuda's most prominent family and now a Bermuda national trust house filled with Bermudian antiques and featuring a room dedicated to Joseph Hayne Rainy, a black who escaped South Carolina during the Civil War, became a barber in St. George and eventually returned to the United States to become the first black member of the House of Representatives. Featherbed Alley Print Shop with its replica of a centuries-old printing plant, the St. George Historical Society building with its collection of cedar furniture. It is near this building, in Somers Garden, that the heart of Sir George Somers is buried.

## Caribbean master plan fights ocean pollution

By Thomas Land

LONDON. (ONS) — Caribbean countries have launched a program to harmonize long-term industrial plans in order to protect their common environment. Similar regional plans are advancing in many other parts of the world under the auspices of the United Nations.

Specialists from the Caribbean recently met at U.N. headquarters in New York to draft a treaty for the protection of the region, part of an action plan agreed at a ministerial conference earlier at Montego Bay, Jamaica, with 66 specific projects.

These include measures against marine pollution such as oil spills; the protection of the delicate coastal zone ecosystems relying on mangroves, sea grass or coral reefs; and the exploration of renewable energy resources such as the combustion of agricultural wastes.

Other projects concern public health, urban settlements, agro-industries, fisheries, tourism, industrial and scientific training and early warning to lessen the effect of natural disasters.

Pollution of the Caribbean is already formidable. Oxygen-absorbing waste from distilleries, and sugar factories, as well as 90 percent of the region's domestic waste, reach the sea untreated. Effluent from plantations and farms earning much of the Caribbean's export revenues contains a high proportion of persistent chemicals. The world's highest rate of DDT present in human milk is recorded in the region.

Similar action plans to bring the needs of human development into harmony with nature have been launched or are expected soon to be agreed by countries grouped by 10 different regional seas.

Promoted by specialist organizations of the U.N., the discussions leading to such regional strategies have frequently brought together hostile neighbors in search of a cooperative solution to common problems.

Agreement for the protection of their common sea and coastal areas biding together such unlikely partners as Haiti, Cuba and the United States is in itself a great achievement. The practical value is to be measured in the long-term.

Consider oil pollution. There are more than 70 oil refineries in the area. Their numbers are likely to grow with the expansion of offshore exploration. The development of transshipment terminals (transferring cargoes from very large tankers to smaller ones serving the North American continent) increases the risk of spillage.

So far, few countries in the region have spill contingency arrangements or possess sufficient technology to treat oil pollution or trace its origins. Only a few realize that detection equipment is available to identify offending vessels. The new Caribbean master plan includes provision for mutual assistance to develop regional capabilities and to monitor and prevent pollution.

On a broader front, the U.N. World Health Organization in Geneva and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission in London have come together in a series of cooperative scientific projects concerned with the marine environment.

The United Nations present regional sea programs are therefore a limited response to the global issue of marine pollution. They are also very expensive. The entire Caribbean program, for example, will cost only \$8.2 million over three years.

## October is the best month to visit

By Michael Carlton

**When to go** — Although Bermuda is often confused with the Caribbean Islands, it is hundreds of miles north, about 600 miles off Cape Hatteras, N.C. The Gulf Stream does warm the island, but it can be wet and cold in January, February and March.

These three months often have temperatures in the 50s and 60s — ideal for golf and tennis, but useless for sunbathing. The summer is Bermuda's high season, with temperatures in the mid-80s. Locals think October is the best month, with warm temperatures, almost no rain and fewer tourists.

**How to go** — Several major airlines serve Bermuda. Several cruise lines call on Bermuda. Home's Line's new ship *Atlantic* will arrive in Hamilton on her Maiden voyage April 19 and will call each week her sister ship, *Oceanic*, will also call weekly. A number of other ships, ranging from the *Qaz* to Royal Caribbean Lines *Sun Viking*, will also make periodic sails to Bermuda during the spring and summer.

**What to wear** — Unlike the Caribbean

Islands, Bermuda has a dress code, and many restaurants require a man to wear a jacket, and often a tie, for dinner. Dressing up is a Bermudian tradition for both residents and guests. Summer nights are warm and rarely require a sweater or coat. Rain can come at any time, so take an umbrella.

**Where to stay** — Bermuda has a more varied supply of hotels, guest houses and cottage colonies than any island in the world, including Hawaii. From the luxurious Southampton Princess to a tiny guest apartment, you will find it in Bermuda.

**Where to eat** — Visitors to St. George have a number of restaurants from which to choose: the Carriage House with its mainly steak menu, Fort William, a charming restaurant located in an old fort which has a number of fish dishes, as well as beef and veal; the Pub on the Square and the White Horse, both old pubs in the middle of town that feature good English fish and chips.

**What to eat** — Bermuda fish and lobster, when available, are superb. Especially good is the Bermuda rockfish, a tender, white fish that is excellent. Other smart fish selections are wahoo, yellowfin tuna and yellowtail. For dessert, there is nothing much better

than Bermuda banana fritters.

**What to buy** — Bermuda is not the haven for bargains it once was. About the only things that are good buys are crystal (about 20 percent less than the U.S.), English China (20 percent) and Scottish woollens (Shetland sweaters for as little as \$12).

**How to get around** — No rental cars are available in Bermuda, so you have to rent a motorbike (about \$11 a day) or a pedal bike (about \$5), take a bus (\$1 for most trips) or a cab (expensive). The ferry ride between Hamilton and Somerset is not only inexpensive (\$2) but provides you with the best view of Bermuda, the one from the water.

**What to do** — Historic sightseeing is the big draw in St. George. In other areas of the island the south shore beaches are among the finest beaches in the world, long reaching strands of pink sand that are soft and clean. Bermuda has nine golf courses. Tennis is available nearly everywhere, and squash has a number of devotees. For spectators, soccer is played in winter and cricket in summer. The fishing in Bermuda can be spectacular, with great catches of tuna, wahoo and amberjack frequent, and martin infrequent.

### Contrary to previous medical belief

## Links seen between mental and biological ills

By B.D. Cohen

SANTA TERESA, Calif. — A few short decades ago, the mind and body were still considered effectively independent entities, and while it was widely recognized that certain physical illnesses could affect the mind, the mind was believed to have little effect on the health of the body.

Recently, however, all that has begun to change. Researchers have started to unlock the secrets of the diseased mind and have discovered that some major mental illnesses, such as depression and schizophrenia, have biological components. And, at the same time, physicians are coming to understand that some physical illnesses may have major psychological components.

"Even in psychosomatic medicine, the focus has been on disease," rather than on the psychological factors causing the disease, says Dr. David Sobel, chief of preventive medicine for the Kaiser Permanente Medical Center, in Santa Teresa, Calif.

But being sick, he points out, involves two factors — disease and illness. A disease, in this framework, is a physical dysfunction. An illness, on the other hand, is the personal perception of that dysfunction.

In other words, "illness is what you have on the way to the doctor," Sobel told a recent symposium, on the links between the mind and body. "A disease is what you have on the way home. Illness is a subjective description

of how you feel, disease is an objective description of what is wrong with you." The two, he points out, are not always the same and can have a major effect on each other.

For instance, a person may be feeling slightly ill, a bit weak and run-down. He doesn't perceive this as a major problem, but is concerned enough about it to visit the doctor and describe this illness to him. However, by the time the patient leaves the doctor's office, he has a name for his illness, leukemia. He has a potentially fatal disease, and the odds are he feels a great deal worse than he did when he just had a simple illness.

How does the patient's perception of a disease affect his chances of recovery? That is something physicians and psychologists are just beginning to explore in real depth.

"There appears to be an important role that psychosocial factors play in the development" of disease, says Dr. Steven Locke, an instructor in psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School.

It has been known for 40 to 50 years that the thymus gland, an integral part of the immune system, undergoes degenerative changes when an animal is stressed. "There is a clear association," says Locke, "between periods of stress and the onset of illness." If two groups of rats with tumors are subjected to electric shocks, and one group is able to escape the stress of the shocks and the other can't, the stress-escapers live longer than

those forced to endure the stress.

"Depression," Locke told those attending the symposium, "is one personality trait that seems to statistically hold up when linked to the later development of cancer," or the progression of the disease in those who already have it.

In one major study, a large number of patients with similar cancers were given various psychological tests at the time of their diagnosis. The patients were then divided into "optimistic" and "pessimistic" groups. The optimists had faith, confidence in their recovery, a sense of denial, an absence of anxiety, an absence of depression and were fighters.

The patients in other group had feelings of helplessness, hopelessness, a lack of assertiveness, were considered overly cooperative with their physicians and were angry, but were unable to assert their anger.

When the survival rates of the two groups were compared, Locke said, the researchers found that the fighters, those who believed they would live, definitely survived their disease longer than those who gave up. Mind indeed seemed to hold some inexplicable sway over matter.

While Locke finds these and other studies extremely encouraging, he points out that "by far the largest contributor to the fight against cancer that comes from the behavioral area is the avoidance of risk. A positive mental attitude seems to be impor-

tant, but giving up smoking is even more important.

Rene Dubos, professor emeritus of environmental medicine at Rockefeller University and one of the world's leading medical philosophers, says he has come to believe that mental attitude plays a part in longevity.

There are now some 13,000 centenarians alive who have proof that they are, indeed, 100 or more years old. Obviously, Dubos points out, because these persons were already at least 40 years old by the 1920s, and came from various cultures, medical science can claim little credit for their long lives. Therefore, he says, "all these people have attributes that make them able to meet the stresses of life, both the physical stresses and the psychosocial stresses."

One might assume that their longevity has to do with lifestyle, but the lifestyle of these 13,000 individuals is extremely varied. What then, keeps them going?

"When I think of all the centenarians I have known, or those I have read about," said Dubos, who is himself a very active 81, "they have a common attribute: They have a tremendous drive. They all have a tremendous eagerness to drive into the future."

To live a long life, Dubos said, "you have to desire to live long." And perhaps, after years of studies, scientists will finally come to the conclusion that one of the keys to good health and long life is the desire to be healthy and the desire to live.

## New use for sample collectors

By a Science Correspondent

LONDON — A machine originally designed as a tool for unmanned exploration of planets, could be useful on planet Earth. An automatic sample collector machine developed for the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas, may soon be employed for agriculture and geological surveys. The device can take a core sample from any

horizontal or vertical angle, and store it in a special capped container. It is equipped with different drills for rock and soil, that are changed automatically from one to the other as necessary. It is also fitted with a unique automatic soil sampler and container.

The machine is operated with the help of a stored computer program and with data gathered by sensors on the vehicle.



OVERCROWDED: As stated in this "No Swimming" sign, visitors to Homosassa Springs, Florida are encouraged not to take a swim in the local waters. The obvious reason is because of the abundance of alligator residents who want to keep the beaches to themselves.

## School should be viewed as a challenge Proper attitudes overcome learning problems

By Jean Grant

AL KHOBAR — "Learning is not joyful. It is scary. It threatens your self-concept to the very core. Learning is painful." This is how Mary Ellet Shehadeh, elementary counselor at Dhahran Academy recently introduced the subject of children's learning problems to an audience of over 100 at the University of Petroleum and Minerals Women's Group.

Shehadeh, who aims to "help children learn as best as they can, and to be as happy as they can while learning," was speaking on the subject of "Helping Your Child Feel Success at School and Home."

"Learning," explained Shehadeh, "only becomes fun if we can remember the joy of mastering a new skill in earlier challenges." Such former experiences of success, she believes, will give the child the courage needed to forge ahead in the difficult world of school.

What makes school so hard? For one thing, there is no escape from it. At school every moment of the day the child is surrounded by people. Unlike his father he cannot go to his office and close the door. Unlike his mother he can't leave the coffee klatch for the peace of home. He must deal with all the subtle strains and pressures until deliverance comes with the last school bell of the day.

Recognizing the ability of youngsters to cope in school spurs Shehadeh's admiration for these little ones. "They are strong, positive and resilient."

Every mother wants to help her child succeed in school. But how? The answer Shehadeh suggests is to provide opportunities for success at home. Although it means inconvenience for the mother, let the child do whatever he can by himself. This might mean waiting for your 4-year-old to get the key in the lock to open the front door while you faint from the weight of groceries in both arms. But when at last he succeeds, he can say, "Sure glad I was here to open the door for you Mom!"

"Homes come in all kinds," said Shehadeh. The last homes for children are not those which are furniture display rooms or museums or even those which are always ready for visitors. The best homes for children are those which Shehadeh calls "laboratories."

In such homes the child stockpiles experiences that will help him in school and the world. In such a laboratory-home, the mother will mount a mirror horizontally alongside her baby's crib so that he can see himself wriggling his toes, sneezing, yawning, and smiling. This will help develop his self-concept.

For the older child, there will be a world map taped at eye level next to his bed. A map of the solar system may be cut out, labeled and attached to the bedroom ceiling. There will be the child's own storage area with magnets, carpenter's square, markers, stapler, tape and all the bits of junk needed for him to build his own dream projects.

Expensive toys are not as creative as what you can find around the house. In the bathtub, the child can discover that 16 cups equals a gallon or that two half-liters equal a whole liter. Just give him containers to fill and play with. A battery, a paper clip and a light bulb with the question, "Can you make it light up?" will spark the child's curiosity about the workings of our technological world.

Cooking is another scientific pursuit for the young. When he is three years old, a child can help his mother in the kitchen, scraping bowls, getting out the measuring cups, and putting the beaters in the mixer. By the time



SEVEN-YEAR-OLDS: During class a point is pondered by, left to right, Maja Neumann from Sweden; Kazuko Tsuji and Shoji Sasaki from Japan; Jenny Dietrich from Switzerland; and Tarek Akol Saadeh from Jordan.

he is seven, the child will no longer be content to be the helper. The wise parent occasionally takes on this role and lets the youngster run the show.

"By seven the child can read the directions on a box of cake mix, and with minimal assistance produce a finished product. Your kitchen won't be fit for anyone to see," warns Shehadeh, "but think of the opportunity for success you have given your child."

Cooking gives practice in reading comprehension, organizing skills (in assembling the ingredients), following directions, sequencing, and the measuring skills so necessary for math. If you ask your son to jump up on the cabinet counter top to reach for the cooking oil, he'll get practice in large muscle coordination; if you let him crack the egg, you'll help him develop his small muscle coordination. As the counselor ticks off the list of skills used in baking a cake, it sounds like a school syllabus.

"School," claims Shehadeh, "is a second-rate simulation of such an experience. School can't begin to compete with you if you allow your home to be your child's learning laboratory."

No matter how well they have prepared a child at home, the day he sets off for school with his "bright morning face" for the very first time, his parents worry. However, they frequently don't know how best to communicate with their child's teacher.

A simple "How is Fouad doing?" may not elicit the detailed answer they need. "Since I have been a teacher and a counselor for the past 15 years, often thoughts or insights come

to my mind," said Shehadeh. "And I say to myself, 'I wish I could let parents know how school really is, and what's important and what's not.'"

One important way a parent can help a child is to ensure he gets enough sleep, which means at least 10 hours a night. While admitting that it is hard to get children to bed on time (and she speaks from experience, having two children herself), Shehadeh insists it's your job as his protector to manipulate the environment so as to get your child peacefully in bed on time.

She recommends that parent and child decide on a suitable bedtime together. Then the parent can gear the evening down progressively so the child is relaxed and ready for bed. A bath, a story, and a quiet talk about the day with mother and father are rituals that can prepare a youngster to go to bed happily.

Another of her recommendations is to communicate with your child's teacher. "You wouldn't dream of sending little Tarek to visit Aunt Fatima for a week without being sure to tell her about his special needs and idiosyncrasies. Why not do the same for your child at school? We at school have your child more hours of the day than you at home do."

Notes to the teacher can tell her that Mary has been up late the night before, that Joe's family has received sad news, that Ramsay insists on wearing the same purple shorts and T-shirt every day.

It's a myth that childhood is carefree. A second grade class of seven and eight-year-

old children told Shehadeh about their worries: "I worry about Iran dropping a bomb on us."

"I worry about coming home from school and finding no one in the house."

"I worry that Daddy might not come home when he goes away on business trips."

"I worry about the bus leaving without me and I can't get home," Shehadeh urges mothers to encourage their offspring to talk about their worries, to be there to listen to them. We've all heard the slogan "It is the quality, not the quantity of mothering that counts," but Shehadeh reminds us that "availability is a quality of mothering."

Warning that "it is easy to spot the children at school who are confused about being in Saudi Arabia," the counselor urges parents to include their children in family plans. The girl who knows her stay in Saudi Arabia "really counts," will take school work seriously. It will also give her a sense of security if her parents talk about the benefits of living and working in Saudi Arabia. "Don't mark a future date when we go back home for the time when all good things will happen," suggests the counselor. "Convey a live-fully-right-now attitude."

Shehadeh recommends that mothers search out family activities as they would new recipes — by skimming books and community resources. "Creative mothering takes the same amount of forethought that planning a dinner party requires, only it goes on and on. But the extras you do really pay off, and you truly make the difference for your child," assured Shehadeh.

## 'Fat cell' location determines how easily weight loss will occur

WASHINGTON (WP) — Women who are fat below the waist, primarily around the hips, have the most trouble dieting, through no fault of their own. Women who are fat primarily from the waist up are the most successful dieters. And they should diet, since they have a high risk of diabetes.

These new findings were announced recently by the Medical College of Wisconsin.

Dr. Ahmad Kissebah surveyed 15,000 women throughout the United States and Canada, then made a detailed study of 52 women at Milwaukee County Hospital's General Clinical Research Center, a research ward supported by the National Institutes of Health.

The studies showed how, and apparently why, some women lose weight easier than others.

Also, he said, "these studies show there is a large group of women, the upper-body obese, who should be watched for diabetes, and given every help possible so they can diet. This can lower the risk of diabetes, also of high blood pressure and heart disease."

The first hint of a link between diabetes and body shape — or, more accurately, the location of body fat — came from Dr. Jean Vague in the 1970s. He noted that diabetes seemed to occur more often among obese women whose fat was mainly concentrated in the upper body.

Kissebah surveyed 15,000 obese women enrolled in Tops (take off pounds sensibly) clubs. He found the same pattern.

"About 25 percent were upper-body obese," with excess weight around the waist, bust, neck and arms, "about 25 percent, lower-body obese," with excess weight around hips, buttocks and thighs, he reported. "Fifty percent fell in between, though tending about half and half to be more one way than the other."

He and colleagues then studied 25 upper-body and 18 lower-body obese women and

nine of normal weight. The women with upper-body obesity tended to have high levels of insulin, glucose and fatty acids, levels that often precede outright symptoms of diabetes.

The women with lower-body obesity had no such signs but they often have other problems, especially joint degeneration and arthritis.

When dieting, the upper-body obese readily lost body fat, apparently, says Kissebah, because they have larger-than-normal fat cells that could be reduced in size by dieting.

The lower-body obese tended to lose fluid and muscle tissue and some fat from large fat cells in their upper body. But the fat cells in their lower body, which are normal-sized but closely packed, remained largely intact.

"It's much easier to shrink a fat cell than kill it," Kissebah explained.

"It's very frustrating for these lower-body obese women," he added. They may diet for months, only to look, from the waist down, as though the diet never started."

Persistent dieting may even harm them, he added, since they may lose muscle tissue, including heart muscle, while keeping their stubborn fat. Or they may become so frustrated that they abandon all dieting.

Overweight men, like upper-body obese women, tend to have extra-large rather than closely packed normal fat cells, though men tend to concentrate their weight around their middles for the typical "pot belly."

Male hormones seem to be part of the picture for both men and women. Both sexes normally have both male and female hormones. But women who are upper-body obese have more male hormones than women with heavy bottoms, while the heavy-bottomed women have more female hormones than expected.

"Strong hormonal influences," perhaps genetic in origin, seem to be at work, Kissebah believes.

## Top N.Y. fashion model successful in 50s, 80s

By Jeanne Maglaty

WEST HARTFORD, Conn. (WP) — Most aspiring models never make it in New York once. But Lillian Marcuson, whose classic beauty graced the covers of top magazines in the 1950s, has become a Manhattan model twice. She is embarking on a second career at age 52. And although landing jobs is not as easy for her now as it was the first time around, thanks to changing public attitudes a middle-aged model is no longer considered an oddity.

"Lovely Lillian Marcuson, the camera dream girl with flower-fresh beauty" (as one cosmetics ad read) was a top New York model whose career spanned the years 1948 to 1956.

*Vogue, Charm, Bride, Cosmopolitan, Look, Life* — Marcuson made all of their covers. She was photographed by New York's top fashion photographers. She was the first American model to travel through France for the Paris collections. She made television commercials and five movie studios offered her contracts.

But in 1956, making family and home an exclusive career was an attractive lure for women. When Marcuson learned that her second child was on the way, she gave up her modeling work and a salary of \$25,000 a year for working three days a week. Few women juggled two demanding roles in the '50s, and people nodded approvingly when she came home to stay.

Last May, Miss Marcuson decided it was time to return to work. A second income had become a necessity, and her three children were now aged 21, 25 and 30.

When she saw model Carmen Dell, one of her contemporaries back in the '50s, in an ad for Zayre's. It gave her a nudge toward Manhattan.

Marcuson's timing, as it turned out, was just right. The prestigious Ford Modeling Agency, where she had worked 30 years ago, officially began handling "mature models" last year. Marcuson became one of 14 women over age 35 in Ford's classic women division.

"The industry has changed. They (clients) are asking for older women as the buying public is getting older," said Division Director Claudia Black.

The daughter of Swedish immigrants (her father founded the Viking Baking Co. here), Miss Marcuson had to lose just seven pounds to return to a perfect size 8. She is 5-foot-7 and weighs 118. She dressed one day recently in a white angora sweater with puffy sleeves and full-cut black skirt — an outfit that would make 24 out of 25 women look like chubby penguins. Her shoulder-length hair is silver-platinum and her aqua eyeshadow and thin lines of eyeliner are meticulously applied.

If Miss Marcuson has self-doubts about her middle-aged appearance, her family vigorously attempts to dispel them. Her husband, Joseph Rekas, her daughter Patty, and her

son, Bobby, joined her during a recent interview.

When she posed for a newspaper photographer, Patty reassured her mother that her hair and hands looked all right. As she was answering questions, Joseph came from another room when she called to help. Bobby pointed out his favorite photograph of his mother, which hangs in the basement room. The picture shows a young, spirited, beautiful woman seated in a passenger seat on a bicycle with her knees to her chest and her hair blowing in the wind. The photo hangs in the basement, Bobby explained, because his mother doesn't like it.

Since the '50s, the "look" for models has changed from lovely, formal, almost unreal, girls to gregarious gymnasts with clownish expressions to girl-women. Miss Marcuson — goddess-like in the '50s — will now appear within the bounds of propriety for her age, no doubt taking on the appearance of an elegant grandmother, sophisticated hostess or successful corporate executive.

She appeared in the Nov. 10 issue of *Work* magazine in an editorial layout on makeup tips for older women. For Avon International, she did a catalog cover to appear in South America and photographs featuring jewelry for Valentine's Day. She's also had an assignment for *Woman's Day* magazine that will appear in a few months. Recently, she appeared on television's David Susskind show with two other older models.

How did she feel going back to the studio? "Scared, insecure," Marcuson readily admitted. "I was afraid everyone would think I was just an old woman coming back."

"But as soon as I got in front of the camera," she continued, "I was relaxed."

Despite her opportune timing, Miss Marcuson said, finding jobs hasn't been a breeze. She said she was turned down for one denture adhesive job because she was "too pretty" and one job where she was supposed to appear on a boat because she looked "too sophisticated" to mop the deck. ("They should see me mop the kitchen floor.")

For the modeling jobs she has landed, the salary beats store sales: \$150 an hour or \$1,500 a day, with Ford getting 20 percent.

Another apparent attraction has been returning to the center of excitement and glamor of the fashion biz. Miss Marcuson said that when she returned to work she was surprised to see young models show up for assignments in dungarees and no makeup. Twenty-five years ago, a model had to be on the job with her hair and makeup done. Now, she sits with the makeup artist for one to two hours and the hair designer for at least a half hour.

Huge exclusive modeling contracts with one firm (like Brooke Shields' work for Calvin Klein jeans) and national fame are two recent developments in the field, too.

"We weren't stars in those days. People didn't know you all over the country, just in New York and in your home town," she said.

## Are women less deadly than men?

# U.S. Army reconsiders its female recruitment

By John Keegan

WEST POINT (ONS) — Something odd about the sit of the cap, isn't he the wrong shape for a West Pointer? Too narrow in the shoulders, short in the leg...? Oh, stupid, of course: The Johnny-come-lately to class, going down the corridor in the Academic Building, isn't a Johnny but a Jane.

The U.S. Military Academy has been integrated since 1976, 10 percent of the cadets are now women and she is one of them. But they are *cadets*. Which means that the uniform they wear is West Point uniform. No cravats or tricornes here. The girl on her way to class is in peaked cap, trousers, lace-ups. This afternoon she will be marching in the Long Gray Line, her cross-your-heart cross-belts supporting bayonet and pouch. Tomorrow, on field training, she will have swapped her ceremonial rifle for an Armalite and have live ammunition in the magazine.

But she may be pondering her future. For the U.S. Army, integrated since 1978, halted female recruitment this August and is reconsidering the role it allots women. Integration, which dissolved the separate Women's Army Corps, opened all but 28 of the Army's 345 specializations to women. They became — still are — jumpmasters and helicopter pilots, and women officers moved across to command men in any unit not destined to close combat. Some of the women, supported by some of the men, have been campaigning to get the combat restriction lifted. Now it seems they may have to fight to hold the ground won.

The army integrated for a number of reasons. One was deference to the women's movement, promised total integration by the Equal Rights Amendment of 1972. Another was the abolition of conscription, which threatened a shortage of suitable male recruits, to be made good by enlisting more women. A third was administrative: WACs, though posted to male units, were subject to discipline only by their own WAC officers, a vexatious anomaly. The army foresaw that the process of integration would eventually meet a wall of opposition to the idea of women in combat, so it decided to procrastinate.

**Women's Combat Doubtful**  
In the event, it was left off the hook by the state's delay in ratifying the amendment. Baldly interpreted, that would have allowed any woman who wanted to fight to sue her

way into a combat unit. By conceding all else, the army hopes to have laid the ground for a court judgment which will keep her out, probably on a social principle — that a majority of the people does not want women to bear arms.

What seems certain is that a majority in the army does not. Women are not strong enough, the argument goes. Infantry soldiers must carry equipment equal to a quarter of their body weight for long periods, which women cannot do. Gunners and tank crews must lift shells weighing 50 pounds to shoulder height, sometimes quickly and continuously, which few women can do. Some can, of course. But their capability is erratic.

Comradeship or the "buddy system," is also at stake. Whatever the name, it describes a mixture of affection, dependence and desire to preserve face which men cannot mobilize toward women — or so soldiers say. They cannot risk the dependence because they have no experience of how far women can be trusted to sustain the terror and hardship of battle.

**Women Historically Fighters**  
So the arguments run. Their value, the physical one apart, is difficult to assess. But they demand assessment, because in other societies and at other times, spokeswomen insist, women found their place in armies and in modern Western armies will not have them. It is for weak and selfish reasons.

There were women warriors among the Viet Cong, they say, which is true: women partisans in Stalin's and Tito's armies; famous women soldiers in the armies of the past. Some were celebrated, like Joan of Arc or the Maid of Saragossa, who manned a siege gun on the walls of her city against the French. Some were humbler, but soldierly all the same.

There have never been Amazonian legends apart, women fighters in any significant number. In the most primitive warfare we can observe among the few Stone Age tribes still left in the world, women are removed from combat as far as possible, because the whole point of the raiding and ambushing in which such warfare chiefly consists is to steal them from the enemy.

Women appear at the ritual and generally bloodless battles which periodically punctuate tribal conflict, but only to applaud and encourage. Heartening, enjoyable and probably necessary to the warriors though it is, the

cheering further heightens the difference between those who go to war and those who stay at home.

**Strength A Factor**  
The professional armies of modern times have, until very recently, tried to keep their armies all male and the males celibate: Male because fighting with sword, lance and even musket required a muscular strength women do not have, celibate because dependent women were an unnecessary financial burden. Paid armies are enormously expensive and the cost of supporting wives and children was one that states would not, and generally could not, meet.

It is as nurses, of course, that women first found a permanent and respected place in modern armies. Every British schoolgirl knows that that was the achievement of Florence Nightingale, which is more or less true, but she may not know how slowly the achievement was fulfilled. Military officials often questioned nurses moral character, and when that prejudice was extinguished, there remained the difficulty of what authority they should be given. Generals remembered the authority Miss Nightingale had wielded, and shuddered. In consequence, women were slow to invade British medicine, and not only in Britain. The British Army Nursing Service was not established until 1881, the American not until 1901.

World War I changed most of that. One of its remoter causes was an enthusiasm for things military which had touched women as well as men. One manifestation had been the raising of voluntary nursing services — in Britain the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry and the Voluntary Aid Detachments. They were quickly joined by numerous others, fired by patriotism or anxious to be in the swim. Whatever their motives, the enormous flood of casualties made work for all.

**Womanpower Fills A Gap**

The flood had another effect which drew women nearer to the heart of armies. Losses eroded the manpower pool which supplied replacements, and in Britain, though initially in no other country, womanpower was enlisted to make good the shortfall. Women were already more widely employed in industry in Britain than anywhere else. Early in the war they began to take on traditionally male civilian work. In 1917 they were invited to join the army, via the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Its role was frankly to release men

from menial tasks to the front and, by 1918, it had freed 40,000. Air and naval equivalents released smaller numbers.

The women's services were disbanded in 1919, only to be revived in 1939, and this time by most of the combatants. Shortage of manpower was again the motive.

But whatever they did or did not do, what women suffered in the war was no different from the fate of the men. Bombs fell indifferently on males and females.

Some of Stalin's women soldiers had been tank crews, machine gunners, snipers and fighter pilots; of Tito's 100,000, 25,000 had been killed in action. The women of the United States Army, when they shifted their aim from equalization to integration, turned to evidence of this sort to support their campaign.

**Women Become Isolated**

Were they to look for such support now, they might not find it. Anglo-Saxon military women — 9 percent of the American Army, 4 percent of the British — have come to look strangely isolated. The Soviet Army, with one million women enlisted in 1945, now has only 10,000. Few other armies have more than 1 percent.

Why the shutting of the recruiting office door in the face of modern Molly Pitchers and Mother Rosses? They were oddities in their time, of course, but the approximation of male and female roles in the last two generations leaves little that seems odd for either to do. Women prime ministers and women presidents bring women generals within sight. What is West Point for, after all, but to train generals?

But combat may be the sticking point. Soldiers will not honor generals who have not seen combat themselves, and the bar against women sharing a trench with men still seems unbreachable. The management of human beings in combat is the ultimate exercise of authority.

"We say to this man, go, and he goeth..." Perhaps to his death. Very few human beings possess either the will or the desire to make others lay down their lives. The combination of qualities required seems to be given to a minority of males alone. The world being what it is, some must possess it. It will be a different world when all men have become as unwarlike as women almost always have been.

## Seafood with green cabbage

JEDDAH — A variety of fresh and frozen seafoods available throughout the year in Saudi Arabia make the following recipe for seafood with green cabbage an ideal treat. The recipe originated in Taiwan, where the residents enjoy a rich harvest of crabs from autumn through spring. Any seafood can be substituted for crab in the recipe which follows:

1. Wash clean a large crab and steam over high heat for 20 minutes. Remove crab meat and dice small.
2. Cut 20 small cabbages into pieces each about 3 inches long. Boil about 1 minute over high heat, remove, soak in cold water, then drain.
3. Heat 3 T. oil in frying pan. Stir fry 1 T. chopped ginger and green onion each for a

while add crab meat, and sprinkle with 1 1/2 C. soup stock or hot water. Add 1 t. salt and pepper each, and 1 1/2 T. Cornstarch paste. Boil until thickened.

4. Lower heat. Pour out 1 scrambled egg white slowly into the pan. Add chopped crab roe and 1 T. of boiled oil. Stir until blended.

5. Place half of the mixture to a small bowl, then place the already fried cabbage in the pan. Blend evenly and remove to a large plate. Pour the crab mixture in the small bowl back to the platter and serve.

Note: Cauliflower, green asparagus, Chinese broccoli, beancurd, and all kinds of mushrooms can be used to replace green cabbage in this dish.

BETTY BAILEY

BLONDIE

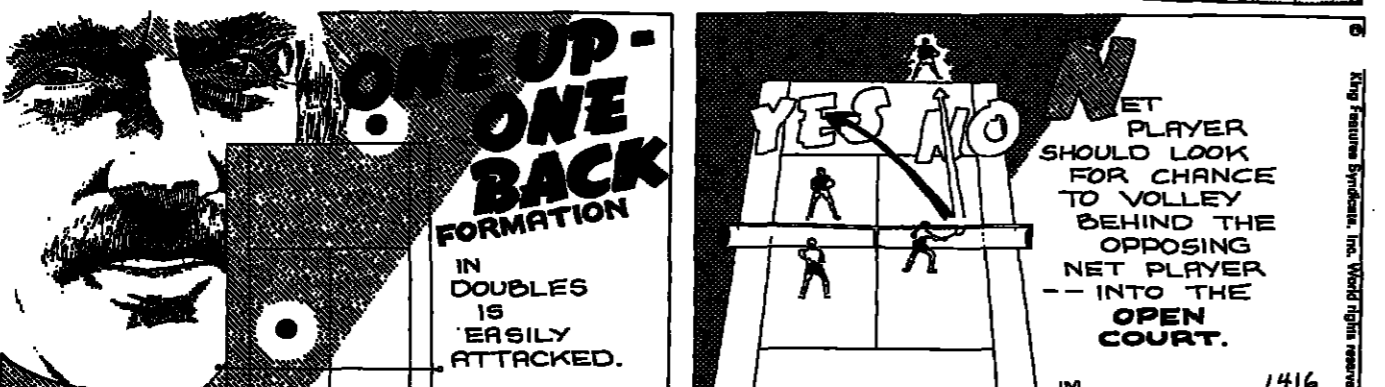
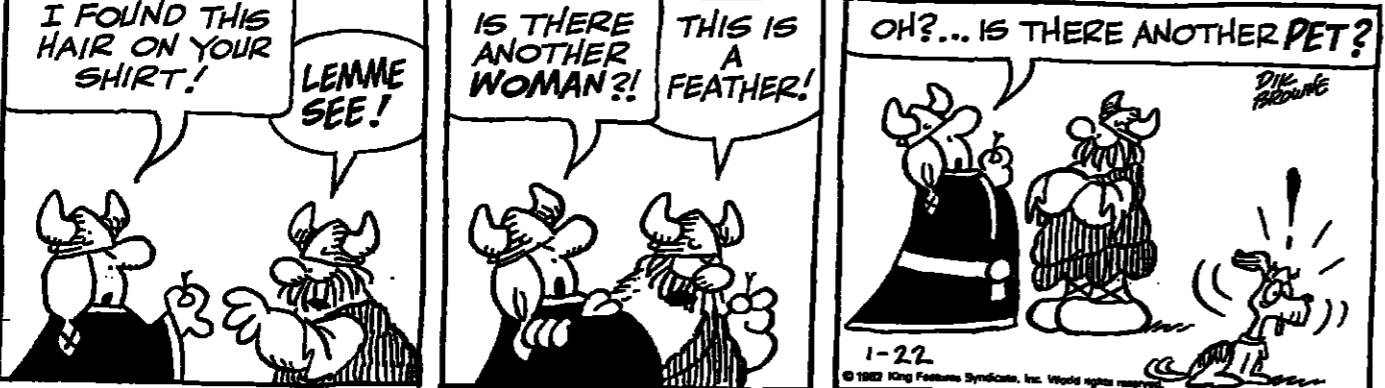
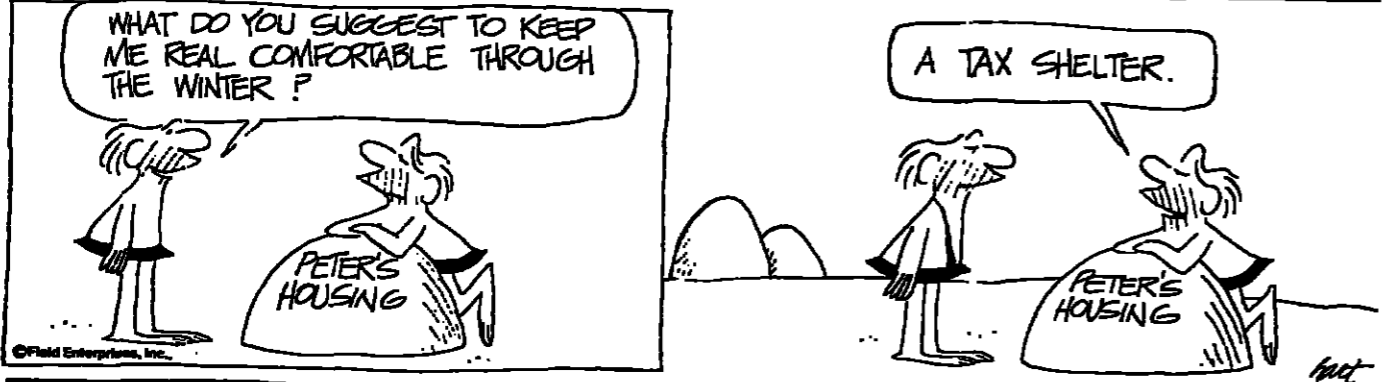
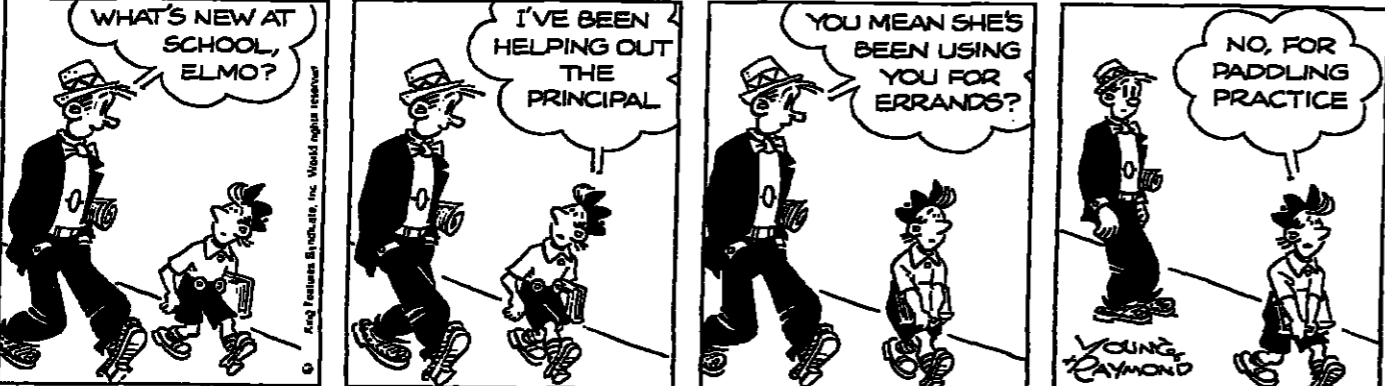
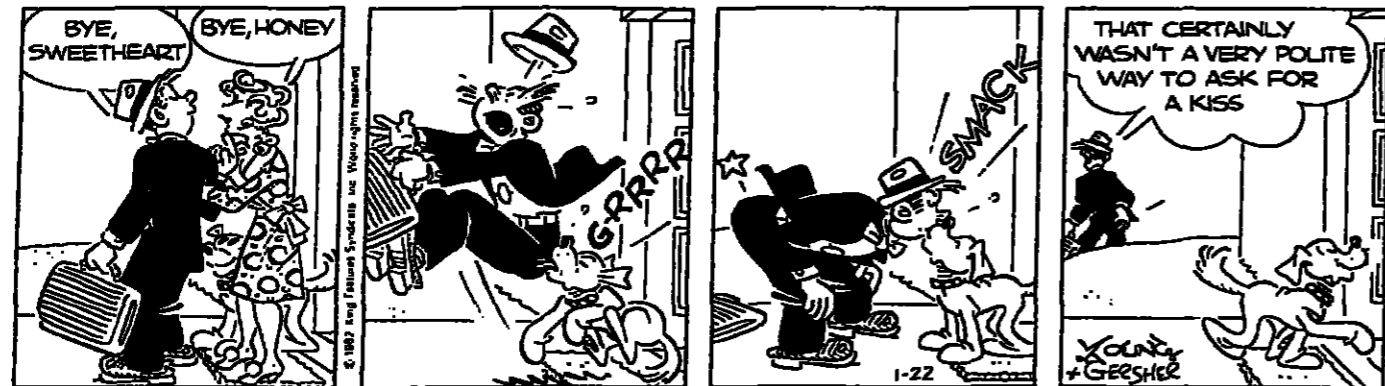
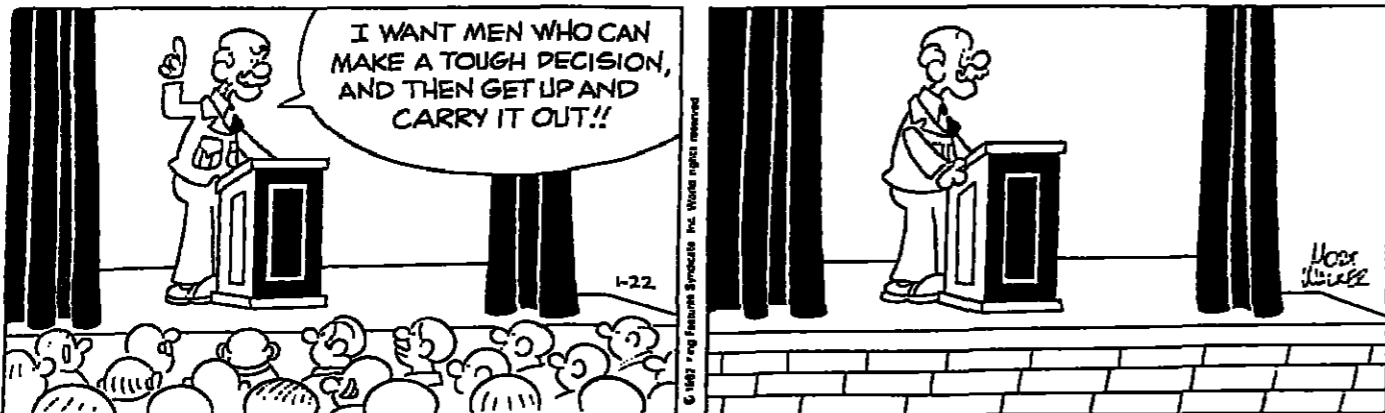
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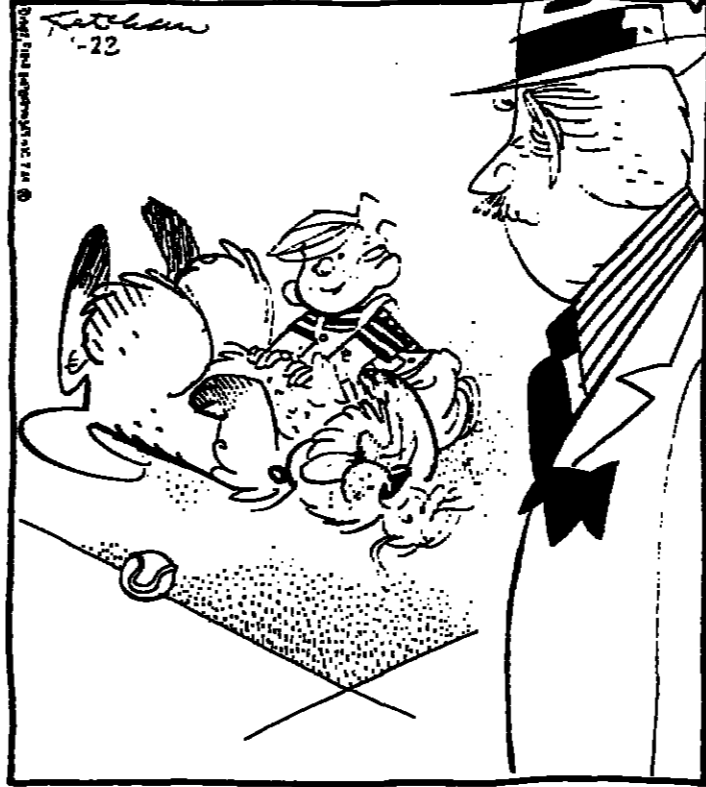
SMALL SOCIETY

WIZARD

SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS



# DENNIS the MENACE



"I'M NOT SURE WHAT BREED HE IS. I THINK MAYBE HE'S ALL THE BEST KINDS ROLLED UP INTO ONE DOG!"

## arab news Calendar

TV Programs		
<b>SAUDI ARABIA</b>		
9:00 Quran	9:00 Religious Program	9:00 Quran
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10:00 Quran	10:00 Religious Program	10:00 Quran
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## Crossword

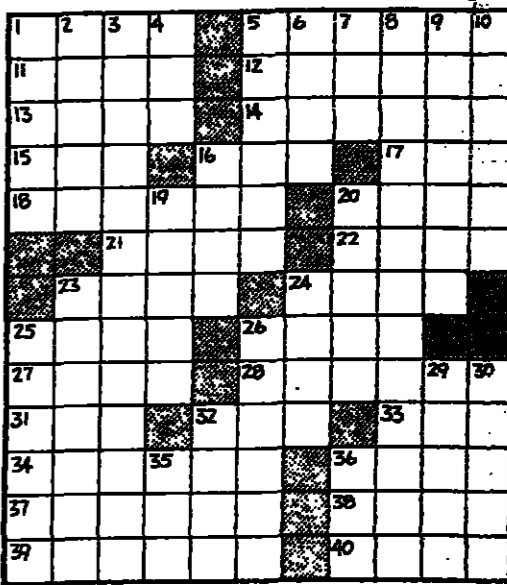
by THOMAS JOSEPH

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5 Spellbinder	1 Permit
11 TV's Norman	2 Hold off
12 Innate	3 Monkey with
13 Volcanic spew	4 Memorable
14 Set at	time
intervals	5 At reduced
15 Full of	prices
(suffix)	6 Engrossed
16 Skimmer	7 Strain
17 Sumatran	— knat
ape	8 Grease
18 Small	the hand
carnivore	9 Be the
20 Seafood	glutton
sauce	10 Blue-pencil
21 Conflagration	16 Flock
22 Nutrient	19 Burn
23 "Swedish	
Nightingale"	
24 He directed	
"Rud"	
25 Twinge	
26 Mild	
expletive	
27 Angel (Fr.)	
28 Declare	
31 Colorado	
Indian	
32 Give it	
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33 Manhandle	
34 Separated	
36 Starting	
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37 Isolate	
38 Different	
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Yesterday's Answer

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23 City in	civet
Florida	30 Twist
24 Optimistic	32 Mem-
25 "The Prince	brane
and the —"	35 Exclama-
26 Famous	tion
American	
soprano	36 Entreat



## DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

EBQZ M KMZ PKMYPZQJ. QNZQ
MWDQF OQMFJ AW JDFPNPZY.
DBMD BQ BMJ MDDMPZQL
UQFWQGDPAZ. BPJ LQGIPZQ
HQYPZJ. — DBQALAFQ KMFDPZ

Yesterday's Cryptquote: ALL GENERALIZATIONS ARE DANGEROUS, EVEN THIS ONE. —DUMAS THE YOUNGER

## Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

### Test Your Dummy Play

1. You are declarer with the West hand at Four Hearts and North, who overcalled in clubs, leads the king of clubs. How would you play the hand?

2. You are declarer with the West hand at Six Hearts and North leads the ace of clubs, which you ruff. How would you play the hand?

3. You are declarer with the West hand at Four Hearts and North leads the ace of clubs, which you ruff. How would you play the hand?

4. You are declarer with the West hand at Four Hearts and North leads the ace of clubs, which you ruff. How would you play the hand?

5. You are declarer with the West hand at Four Hearts and North leads the ace of clubs, which you ruff. How would you play the hand?

6. You are declarer with the West hand at Four Hearts and North leads the ace of clubs, which you ruff. How would you play the hand?

7. You are declarer with the West hand at Four Hearts and North leads the ace of clubs, which you ruff. How would you play the hand?

8. You are declarer with the West hand at Four Hearts and North leads the ace of clubs, which you ruff. How would you play the hand?

9. You are declarer with the West hand at Four Hearts and North leads the ace of clubs, which you ruff. How would you play the hand?

10. You are declarer with the West hand at Four Hearts and North leads the ace of clubs, which you ruff. How would you play the hand?

## Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake  
FOR FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1982

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈  
Friends give your career a helpful boost. Evening hours will bring you the chance of financial gain and improved circumstances.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉  
Consult with advisers about important career developments. On the pleasure front, this is a good time to plan for a vacation or visit.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 20) ♊  
You may receive a bonus or raise. Review your financial structure with an eye to making improvements in the area of security.

**CANCER** (June 21 to July 22) ♋  
A partner or close friend brings you good news. You might spend this evening celebrating together. Romantic options are plentiful.

**LEO** (July 23 to Aug. 22) ♌  
Be willing to utilize the assistance of others, especial-

ly on the job. Consider accepting the kind of work that you can do at home.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍  
Attend to the affairs of children, then make plans for an evening of relaxation. Creative activities and romance are favored.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎  
Save time for pleasurable activities with the family. Entertaining guests at home is also a possibility. Finances improve.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏  
This is a fine time to catch up on minor details that you've been putting off. Good news makes for a happy frame of mind.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐  
Buying and selling are favored. Be on the lookout for bargains. Investigate out-of-the-way shops. You're on top of things!

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑  
Buy some accessories for your wardrobe. Be sure to look your best, since important invitations may come now. Socialize with friends.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒  
The accent is on confidentiality and tying up loose ends. Self-examination leads to new insights. The late evening brings good luck.

**PISCES** (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓  
Some quiet get-togethers with friends are on your agenda. An invitation to travel is possible. Your optimism attracts benefits.



سنة من الاجل

## To cut trade imbalance

## EEC to tighten screw on Japan

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21, (R) — A team of senior European Common Market officials will travel to Tokyo next week, aiming to keep up the pressure for real improvements in Western Europe's trade balance with Japan.

The delegation will be led by the EEC commission's chief trade negotiator, Director-General for External Relations Sir Roy Denman. The talks are due to last from January 25 to 29 in the framework of regular twice-yearly trade consultations, and EEC officials said they would be pressing Japan for further action to improve access to Japanese markets for European goods.

Japan ran a \$10.3 billion trade surplus with the European Economic Community (EEC) last year, up from \$9.3 billion in 1980, and this widening trade gap has caused major concern for EEC governments. Last December, the EEC sent Japan a list of requests for measures to open up the Japanese market, including tariff cuts and the abolition of much-criticized non-tariff barriers.

Japan responded by announcing accelerated reductions in import tariffs on a range of more than 1,600 items. But this was not enough to satisfy the EEC Commission, which calculated the average effect of these tariff cuts — due anyway between now and

1984 — as a little less than one percent. After trade talks with Japan's western partners in Florida last weekend, the Japanese minister for trade and industry, Shintaro Abe, pledged drastic action before the end of January to reduce non-tariff barriers.

These include such practices as applying stringent technical specifications for household electrical goods, even though these do not necessarily ensure any greater degree of safety for the user. The EEC commission, in a document sent to the Japanese government last month, listed a whole series of measures it would like taken to ease access for European goods to Japanese markets.

The list asked for cuts in import tariffs on such goods as whisky, gin, jams and biscuits, motor vehicles, and Japan's import and marketing systems, and continued restraint on exports to the EEC of sensitive items such as cars, color television sets and electronic machine tools. Without a reduction in the bilateral trade imbalance, the EEC said, trade frictions could put the international free trade system at risk.

On the Polish issue, the commission is considering switching funds away from present subsidies on food sales to Poland and using the money instead for humanitarian aid to non-governmental organizations there.

At a meeting in Strasbourg, the commission agreed that its president, Gaston Thorn, should suggest this to the EEC foreign ministers next week.

The proposal would allow continuation of EEC aid to the Polish population, without the risk that subsidized food sales could be diverted to the Polish military.

Nearly \$40 million was set aside in the EEC budget to pay for subsidies on official Polish food purchases. This was part of a series of food aid packages sold at 15 percent below world price levels. But the Polish government does not have enough money to pay its share of the cost of such purchases, and EEC states are either unable or unwilling to provide new credit themselves, particularly in view of the difficulty of ensuring that such food goes to civilians as intended.

In another development, a senior EEC official indirectly warned the new Greek Socialist government Wednesday against pulling out of the EEC, of which it became a full member a year ago. Ivor Richard, European commissioner for employment, social affairs and education, told a meeting of Greek and British businessmen: "Leaving the community or failing to join is fraught with dangers and could lead to disaster for the countries concerned."

## Kuwait bans deals with Renault firm

KUWAIT, Jan. 21 (AP) — The Kuwait Bureau for the Boycott of Israel has removed Britain's Rolls Royce Ltd. from its blacklist, but imposed a ban on dealings with France's Renault and its U.S., British and Canadian subsidiaries.

An official statement said Rolls Royce was cleared after presenting 'documentary evidence' showing that it is abiding by boycott-of-Israel rules.

Regie Nationale des Usines Renault was blacklisted after evidence was collected that the French car-manufacturing firm holds a 46 percent interest in the already-banned American Motors Corp.

The Kuwait Bureau blacklisted the Belgian Bank Banque Bruxelles Lambert and its French counterpart Banque Louis Dreyfus on the grounds that both provide substantial banking facilities and loans to public and private Israeli establishments.

Also boycotted by the Kuwait Bureau were: All firms directly or indirectly owned by Barch Rappaport, including International Maritime Services Company Limited, Wimpy S.A. Kdzinter-Maritime companies operating from Singapore and Switzerland.

## Gold rallies

## Dollar rates ease slightly

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP) — Gold bullion rallied by around 3 dollars an ounce in Thursday trading from a 28-month low earlier in the week. The dollar eased slightly despite firm U.S. and Eurodollar rates.

Foreign exchange dealers said dollar trading was dull and trendless as investors awaited a firm indication of future trends in interest rates.

Thursday dollar rates compared to late Wednesday:

2,303 West German marks, down from 2,307.5, 1.8532 Swiss francs, down from 1.8580, 5.8535 French francs, down from 5.8675, 1,232.50 Italian lire, down from 1,234.25.

The British pound rose to \$1.8885 from 1.8843 late Wednesday.

Earlier in Tokyo, where trading ends just as Europe's business day begins, the dollar edged up to a closing 225.55 yen from 225.45 late Wednesday. Later in London, the dollar rose to 225.70 yen.

London's five bullion houses fixed a morning recommended gold price of \$375.25 a troy ounce, up from 372.38 late Wednesday. In Zurich, the metal traded at a median \$374.50 up from 371.50.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	377.75
Paris	369.89
Frankfurt	376.98
Zurich	376.50
Hong Kong	373.50

## U.S. gold coin exchange in offing

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (R) — Officials of the American Stock Exchange (AMEX) have gone ahead with plans to open a gold coin exchange Thursday despite a sharp drop in the metal's price from its record high levels.

Walter Lieberman, chairman of the new exchange, a subsidiary of the AMEX, said in an interview that the exchange could record a sizable trading volume after operations begin. Lieberman added that the response so far from companies considering trading gold coins on the exchange was better than expected.

He said 65 concerns, including most major brokerage houses that are members of the AMEX, have paid the \$500 fee for a one-year permit to trade on the gold coin exchange.

That response has been somewhat surprising, even to promoters of the exchange, considering the current dull outlook for gold. The metal, which reached a peak of over \$870 an ounce in January 1980, has been at or near

a 26-month low on world bullion markets this week, trading in New York at around \$371.

Initially the exchange will allow trading of the Canadian maple leaf, but three other coins — the South African kruggerand, the Austrian 100 corona and the Mexican 50 peso — eventually will be added. Lieberman said that Mocatta Metals, the commodity trading firm, will act initially as a specialist dealer and maintain a buying and selling price for each type of coin.

## Oil prices slide on spot market

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 21 (R) — Most crude oil prices drifted down on the Rotterdam spot market this week despite recent cold weather in northwest Europe, according to market sources.

They blamed Wednesday the oil glut. Usually, cold spells push up prices on the spot market, which is the oil industry's price barometer — it trades in crude oil and refined products that are not covered by long-term deals, and buyers use it to make up sudden shortfalls in contract supplies.

Saudi Arabian light crude was quoted in Rotterdam 20 to 30 U.S. cents higher than the official Saudi Arabia's contract price of \$34 a barrel. But most other oils from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the Anglo-Norwegian North Sea were quoted on the spot market at a discount on official prices of 20 cents to more than one dollar a barrel.

## London commodities

Closing Prices		Thursday	Wednesday
Gold (\$ per ounce)		378.50	371.50
Silver cash (pence per ounce)		421.80	416.00
3 months		436.50	413.00
Copper cash		858.40	856.75
3 months		887.75	886.50
Tin cash		7942.00	8625.00
3 months		8614.00	7950.00
Lead cash		352.75	351.00
3 months		363.50	360.50
Zinc cash		441.50	429.00
3 months		445.50	436.00
Aluminum cash		591.40	591.00
3 months		616.25	616.50
Nickel cash		3065.00	3010.00
3 months		3090.00	3035.00
Sugar March		174.20	173.50
May		177.00	176.50
Coffee March		1158.00	1150.50
May		1135.00	1128.50
Cocoa March		1221.00	1225.00
May		1202.00	1206.00

Note: Prices in pounds per metric ton. The above prices are provided by Saudi Research & Investment Ltd., P.O. Box 6474, Tel: 6653908, Jeddah.

## U.S. exchanges face charge of rigging prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, (R) — A group of investors have launched a \$354 million damages action against two U.S. commodity futures exchanges and several major metal trading companies, charging them with manipulating silver and gold prices in a conspiracy leading to the price crashes of 1980.

Two suits filed in the U.S. District Court by the "Free Market Compensation Group" claimed that the companies, whose executives were in policy-making positions on the exchanges, averted bankruptcy and reaped substantial profits by engineering the price collapse.

The Free Market group, based in Salem, Massachusetts, seeks \$354 million on behalf of more than 180 speculators nationwide whose losses ranged from \$5,000 to \$15 million, according to its president, Brian Walsh.

Two of the biggest and most famous losers in the silver speculation, millionaire brothers William Herbert and Nelson Bunker Hunt of Dallas, Walsh said.

A spokesman for New York's commodity exchange (Comex), the largest gold and silver futures exchange, which was named in the suit, defended the actions its governing board took as go, and silver prices soared in late 1979 and early 1980.

## Comecon warns curbs a two-edged weapon

MOSCOW, Jan. 21, (R) — Comecon, the Communist trading group, gave a warning Thursday that Western sanctions against East bloc countries over Poland could rebound.

A statement at the end of a three-day meeting of Comecon deputy prime ministers in Moscow said that all countries had a stake in maintaining normal inter-state relations, including economic ties. "The unilateral curtailing of trade, economic and scientific-technical relations will in the final analysis also prejudice the interests of those who initiate such actions and those who follow them," the 10-member group said.

The Comecon attack was directed as much at West European members of NATO, which have suspended commercial credits to Poland, as at the United States, which has announced economic measures against Poland and the Soviet Union. Calling for an end to what it called "this sordid practice," Comecon said Western sanctions over Poland were a crude violation of generally recognized standards of international law.

Comecon said it condemned any action aimed at using economic relations to interfere in internal affairs and to restrict trade with Poland and the Soviet Union. The group defended the Polish military crackdown of Dec. 13 and said Comecon fully supported efforts in Poland "to strengthen Socialist law and order and to protect the vital interests of the Polish people."

Comecon would grant all-round aid to Poland to help it to overcome its economic difficulties and restore normal production.

the statement said. This help, it said, would extend to supplying vital goods to Poland ahead of schedule.

Eastern bloc sources said the question of the Polish economy had not been allowed to dominate the three-day meeting and a communique said main discussion had turned on future cooperation among Comecon member states in engineering, agricultural machinery and food production.

Moscow Radio, however, said that sepa-

rate talks on bilateral economic ties took place Wednesday between the Soviet state planning chief, Nikolai Baibakov, and his Polish opposite number, Zbigniew Madej. It did not elaborate on the substance of the talks.

The Soviet Union earlier this month announced it was making an easy-credit 2.7 billion rouble (\$3.4 billion) loan to Poland to cover its trade deficit with Moscow.

## France to explore ocean's mineral wealth

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AFP) — France is planning ambitious new moves to explore the mineral wealth of the oceans, which cover 71 percent of the earth's surface, French scientists and industrialists were told Thursday.

They are attending the three-day "10th symposium on ocean exploitation" organized by the Scientific and Technical Association for the Exploitation of Oceans (ASTEO) which opened here Wednesday. Delegates have urged that France must build more submarines and underwater craft for prospecting the vast, almost untapped ocean treasures.

Bernard Grandvaux of the National Center for Ocean Exploitation (CNEXO) told delegates "at present there are only 80 submarines being used in the West for ocean prospecting and their industrial results are so far very limited." He said that out of the 80 submarines, only six were able to operate at depths below 3,000 meters (9,000 feet).

Most deep-sea exploration was carried out for oil companies. Ninety percent of exploration for industry seeking mineral raw materials was done at depths of about 200 meters (600 feet), easily accessible for divers and unmanned, cable-guided underwater craft.

Grandvaux said that French scientists were planning to extend this depth to 600 meters (1,800 feet) over the next 10 years, and also to lay pipelines on the ocean bed at depths of 2,500 meters (7,500 feet). Although military submarines have been operational from the turn of the century, they have only been really available for civil purposes for the past 30 years.

In 1954 an underwater craft reached the

depth of 4,050 meters (about 12,150 feet) and six years later the depth of 10,900 meters (about 32,700 feet). France has the technical know-how in this vital domain but needs even greater technical effort, and especially financial backing, than in the past.

France's plans will be outlined to delegates by the minister for research, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, the minister for seas, Louis Le Penec, and the minister for energy, Edmond

## U.K. bank triggers interest rate fall

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AFP) — The Bank of England has triggered off a downward slide of short-term interest rates on the local capital market in what was rumored to be part of a campaign to fight unemployment.

The bank has intervened daily on the money market since Monday to prompt a gradual slide in treasury bond interest rates to 14.125 percent. Observers said the move resulted from the secret meeting of Western finance ministers at Versailles last week.

They said it would soon result in other banks cutting their base interest rates, which currently stand at 14.5 percent. This assumption caused a mini-rush on state funds at the stock exchange here Wednesday. British interest rates have generally tended to move parallel to U.S. rates, which are now rising strongly with the big increase in money supply announced Friday.

But money market circles note that the Bank of England's changed tactics have followed the moves this week by several big central banks — particularly the West German Bundesbank — to protect their currencies against the dollar.

## Inflation-hit Mexicans tighten belts

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21 (AP) — A four-year oil boom had brought a measure of prosperity to Carmen Zaquero de Huerta's working-class family of seven. But hard times face them once again, as Mexico faces an economic crunch.

Prices of essential goods and services are shooting up faster than salaries, and economists predict that unemployment may get worse following recent sharp improvements. Since it took office in 1976, President Jose Lopez Portillo's administration has created 900,000 new jobs a year through industrial development. It halved Mexico's unemployment and underemployment, previously estimated at 50 percent of the workforce. Oil revenues have created many of these jobs. But inflation is causing new problems in the wake of the employment boom.

"My children were used to eating meat almost every day. Now, we rarely eat it. Too expensive. Pretty soon we won't even afford clothes," said Mrs. Huerta in a recent interview. Her 56-year-old husband Enrique, an unskilled worker at a steel mill, makes the minimum wage, which the government raised 33.33 percent Jan. 1. It went up from 210 pesos to 280 pesos (\$10.65) a day.

The 8,400 pesos (\$319.50) that Enrique makes a month must feed, clothe and entertain the couple and their five school-age children. Like most rich and poor housewives

interviewed in the marketplaces of the capital, Mrs. Huerta says the cost of living went up much more than the government figures of 29.8 percent in 1980 and 28.7 percent last year.

"I don't know about politics or what's behind the inflation. All I know is that I used to spend 18 pesos a day shopping a year ago and it included a little piece of meat," she said. "Now I try to spend less than 400 pesos — without meat."

Beef has doubled in cost to the equivalent of \$3.47 a pound (\$7.63 per kilo) for prime cuts. Chicken has gone up 20 percent in most markets to \$1.15 a pound (\$2.53 a kilo). Milk went up from 30 cents a quart to 57 cents (32 cents a liter to 59 cents), eggs from 39 cents to 73 cents a pound and fiery Serrano chilis, a Mexican staple, from 68 cents to \$1.73 a pound (50 cents to \$3.81 a kilo).

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 3:00 p.m. Thursday		Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	SAMA	9.00	9.08
Bangladesh Taka		—	14.85
Belgian Franc (1,000)		—	—
Canadian Dollar		—	287.00
Deutsche Mark (100)		149.15	148.95
Dutch Guilder (100)		136.10	135.95
Egyptian Pound		3.50	3.93
Emirates Dirham (100)		93.00	93.15
French Franc (100)		58.75	58.55
Greek Drachma (1,000)		55.50	58.20
Indian Rupee (100)		—	37.40
Iranian Rial (100)		—	—
Iraqi Dinar		6.50	—
Italian Lira (10,000)		28.00	27.80
Japanese Yen (1,000)		—	15.25
Jordanian Dinar		10.03	9.96
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.10	12.07
Lebanese Lira (100)		72.75	72.60
Moroccan Dirham (100)		60.50	63.95
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	33.35
Philippine Peso (100)		—	—
Pound Sterling		6.51	6.47
Qatari Riyal (100)		94.00	94.05
Singapore Dollar (100)		—	165.55
Spanish Peseta (1,000)		—	34.60
Swiss Franc (100)		185.70	185.40
Syrian Lira (100)		58.70	63.50
Turkish Lira (1,000)		3.429	3.422
U.S. Dollar		75.00	74.90
Yemeni Riyal (100)		—	—

Gold kg. Selling Price 41,800 Buying Price 41,650  
10 Tolas bar 4,850 4,850  
Ounce 1,295 1,295  
The above cash prices are for the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority, Jeddah.  
The above prices are provided by Saudi Research & Investment Ltd., P.O. Box 6474, Tel: 6653908, Jeddah.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS				
Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Haqi Municipality	Selling of second-hand vehicles and equipment in a public auction. (1965-1978 models).	—	20	25-1-82
Jizan Education Department	Digging of a tube-well and the supply and installation of a pump.	—	100	23-1-82
Interior Ministry (Passports and Civil Status Dept.)	Construction of second class headquarters in Baha.	—	1,000	27-1-82

## JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

## SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON 26TH RABI ALAWAL 1402/21ST JANUARY 1982

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrl.
5	Energetic	Algoasabi	Bagged Barley	16-1-82
6	Vorosmarty	Alsaada	Bagged Barley	15-1-82
8	Wakanami Maru	Alireza	Ldg. Mty Contrs.	21-1-82
9	Saudi Foon	M.E.S.A.	Pipes/Poles/Luboil	18-1-82
10	Balde. ...unchow	Shobokshi	Stl.Bars/Con.Eapt.	18-1-82
11	Contender Bezan	Barber	Contra/Ro/Ro/Gen.	20-1-82
12	Char Ching	Abdallah	Contra/Timber/Gen.	17-1-82
13	Konkar Thetis	Attar	Containers	21-1-82
16	Artur Grotter	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	16-1-82
18	Achilles	Alsaabah	Bulk Cement	19-1-82
19	Aegean Sky	Gulf	Steel Products	19-1-82
21	Saebeda	M.E.S.A.	Stl/Tim/General	20-1-82
23	Saudi Trader	Kanoo	H.Lifts/Cable/Gen.	15-1-82
29	Al Rayyan	Star	Fruits	12-1-82
40	Scirocco Universal	Alsaabah	Timber	21-1-82
41	Ziria	O.C.E.	Fruits/Eggs	15-1-82
42	Sakura Reefer	S.S.M.S.C.	Rice/Wheat/Beans	20-1-82
42	Chi Yuen			

## KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

## SHIPS MOVEMENT UP TO 0700 HOURS ON 26TH RABI ALAWAL 1402/21ST JANUARY 1982

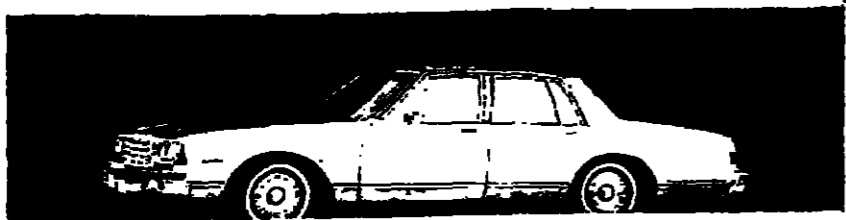
Berth	Name of Ship	Agents	Type of Cargo	Arrl.
1	Socrates	Gosaiabi	Bagged Barley	13-1-82N-2
4	Wakagiku Maru	Alireza	General	21-1-82
5	Eastern Splendour	Gosaiabi	General	17-1-82
6	A-la Oho	SEA	General	19-1-82
7	Ta Tung	SEA	General	19-1-82
9	Evmore Clear	Kanoo	Gen/Steel	20-1-82
11	Wu Tang	Omri	Loading Urea	19-1-82
12	Maldiva Noble	Omri	Grain	17-1-82
13	Bal ar Alsiam	SEA	Timber	6-1-82
14	Neptune Cyprine	SEA	Steel/Gen	17-1-82
16	Lokris	UPE	Gen/Soyabam	19-1-82
17	Taronga	Barber	Gen/Confs	19-1-82
18	Hinglai	SEA	Abged Brley	12-1-82
19	Adelphi Yemelos	Alsaada	General	18-1-82
20	Sovereign Ruby	Gosaiabi	General	19-1-82
22	Ibn Bassam	Kanoo	Loading Gen	19-1-82
27	Barber Toba	Barber	Confs/Ro/Ro	20-1-82
29	Alshehabiah	Saite	Bagged Flour/Wheat	16-1-82
30	Estelle Maersk	Kanoo	General	20-1-82
31	York Town	Alireza	General	19-1-82
32	Diko Pearl	Kanoo	General	20-1-82
33	Consuelo Star	Shobokshi	General	20-1-82
35	Yuchun	Omri	General	11-1-82
36	Armonia (DB)	Alsaabah	Bulk Cement	27-1-77
37	Arabian Lulwah	Barber	Cement Silo Vessel	27-1-77
38	Nissho Maru (DB)	Globe	Bulk Cement	6-1-82

## Bonn trims Lombard rate

HAMBURG, Jan. 21 (AFP) — The West German central bank Thursday reduced its "special lombard" lending rate against securities from 10.5 to 10 percent.

The special Lombard is the central bank's chief guide rate. The decision was taken at a special meeting of the Bundesbank board.

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### Under martial law procedure

## Over 150 Solidarity men jailed

WARSAW, Jan. 21 (R) — More than 150 Solidarity activists have been jailed for organizing strikes or other protests since martial law was proclaimed in Poland, according to official figures available Thursday. They were sentenced under article 6 of the martial law decrees which stipulates automatic jail sentences for organizing strikes and other protests.

In the latest such sentences Wednesday night, three workers from the Ursus tractor plant in Warsaw were jailed for a total of 9½ years. They were the harshest strike sentences passed under summary procedure in the Warsaw courts and followed a heated trial in which defense lawyers challenged the leg-

ality of martial law. Justice Ministry figures available for the period from Dec. 13, when martial law was imposed, to Jan. 15 showed that of the 142 persons sentenced, 73 got less than three years in jail, 39 got three years and 30 more than three years.

At least nine persons have been sentenced since then, including the three Wednesday night. A fourth defendant in the Ursus trial was given a suspended sentence and a fifth, dissident leader Jan Jozef Lipski, had his case deferred because of ill health.

The Ursus defense lawyers told the court that it was acting as a political tool, condemning men who were exercising the right to strike to defend their union, which was suspended after martial law was proclaimed.

Judge Jankowski rejected the argument but said it would be up to history to decide who was right. He acknowledged that martial law summary procedures were harsh but said this was the law of Poland and that the courts were obliged to obey them.

The defense, he said, had based its arguments on moral grounds. "But this court cannot do the same, the moral norms of those who have imposed the (martial) law will be evaluated by history," the judge stated.

Supporters of the defendants staged a silent walkout from the court as the judge was reading what is called the "verdict justification." They joined another crowd of supporters outside the court, clapped loudly in protest and sang the national anthem. Police did not intervene. Many of the supporters wore Solidarity badges with a black strip across them in a sign of mourning and protest.

Ursus, which produces tractors under license from the British affiliate of Massey Ferguson, has had a long history of worker militancy. It was the scene of a violent protest against food price rises in 1976 and quickly became a Solidarity stronghold when the union was born during the 1980 labor revolt.

Dissidents and Solidarity activists still at large are compiling dossiers and an information bank on the martial law trials to ensure that their names are not forgotten and that campaigns will be mounted for their release.

The jailed Ursus defendants were: Jerzy Kaniewski (three and a half years), Arkadiusz

Czerwinski, 28, and Witold Kaszub 28 (both three years). Benedykt Filod received a two-year suspended sentence.

According to a leading hard-line Communist official, the future of Solidarity is still an open question depending on the behavior of its activists.

Albin Siwak, a member of the party politburo, was quoted by Polish radio as telling a meeting in Opole, western Poland, Wednesday that the issue of reactivating Solidarity was an open question.

Everything depended on the behavior of its activists, on the union's new program and on guarantees that it would not become a political party, Siwak, who was an outspoken critic of Solidarity, was quoted as saying. His remarks were seen as the first indication from a leading Polish official that Solidarity, whose activities have been suspended under martial law, might cease to exist altogether.

Shortly after introducing martial law Dec. 13 Poland's military leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, said he could envisage a place for Solidarity in a future Poland. Other leading officials echoed this view.

In the following days, however, the official media made it clear that Solidarity would never again be allowed to function as it had during the 16 months before martial law.

On Jan. 4 the Polish Communist Party organ *Tribuna Ludu* and the armed forces newspaper *Zolnierz Wolnosci* wrote that Solidarity could never be allowed to function again as a political force, but added there was certainly room for a union acting according to Solidarity's *Zolnierz Wolnosci* Wednesday spelled out in detail what it expected of a future Solidarity, essentially a return to Communist orthodoxy with unions under tight party control.

Polish unions in future should limit themselves to dealing with wages and working conditions in individual enterprises, the paper said. This implicitly rejected the wider role that Solidarity took on during its existence, pressing for such political reforms as an end to censorship, release of political prisoners and free elections. Siwak was one of four workers elected to the politburo at the extraordinary ninth party congress last summer.

## India bans pro-Chinese organization

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government banned the separatist Mizo National Front organization of the remote northeastern Indian state of Mizoram Wednesday night after the breakdown of talks with its leader, Lal Denga.

An official proclamation said the front and its armed wing, the Mizo National Army, had been outlawed because of their continuing secessionist activities, including "attacking against the civilian population and in coercive recruitment of persons and collection of funds."

The pro-Chinese front launched a jungle revolt in 1966 against New Delhi's control over Mizoram and proclaimed the state independent. Mizoram borders Bangladesh and Burma. The insurgency ebbed later and in 1976 Lal Denga, 57, came to New Delhi to begin negotiating a settlement to the Mizo problem. The talks first broke down in 1978, when Morarji Desai was the prime minister. Lal Denga was arrested and charged with treason and waging war.

The cases against the guerrilla chief were withdrawn by Mrs. Gandhi soon after her return to power two years ago. Subsequently, the Indian government and the MNF announced a truce. Parliament was told Lal Denga "has resolved to accept a settlement of all problems in Mizoram within the framework of the constitution of India."

Talks between Mrs. Gandhi and Lal Denga reportedly stalled over the guerrilla leader's insistence that the government appoint him chief minister of Mizoram in place of Thenphunga Saïlo, a Gandhi follower. Mizo guerrillas last year ambushed and killed at least 23 Indian Army soldiers.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Gandhi Thursday attended a high-level meeting in connection with the forthcoming Indo-Pakistani bilateral talks on a proposed no-war pact between the two countries. Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and senior ministry officials attended the meeting.

## Poles jump freighter

By Freeman Gregory

HOUSTON, Jan. 21 — Five seamen walked off a Polish freighter here Wednesday apparently in search of political asylum. The wives of two of the refugees accompanied them in their stroll to freedom.

Declining to give their names for fear of what consequences their families might face back in their homeland, the seven Poles spent Wednesday night in the homes of some sympathetic Polish-Americans in Houston.

Restaurant owner Stanley Pawlowski, a refugee also, told authorities that he received a call from a man on board the freighter Wednesday afternoon who told him that he and several other members of the crew wanted to jump ship.

Pawlowski said that he drove to the dock where he witnessed the man and his wife, along with two other seamen, leave the ship. The restaurant said that the refugee told him there were others on the ship who wanted to leave so he returned to the dock and picked up the three remaining Poles.

## Quakes wreck Indian island

PORT BLAIR, India, Jan. 21 (AP) — A series of 27 earthquakes, some strong and measuring 6.5 on the Richter scale, wrecked a number of houses on Great Nicobar, part of the Indian-owned Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal, officials said Thursday.

Seven persons were reported injured. B.K. Singh, chief secretary of the Indian-owned island group, said no loss of life has so far been reported, the United News of India (UNI) said.

An India Navy vessel carrying relief supplies including food, medicine and tents was dispatched to Campbell Bay, apparently the worst affected area on Great Nicobar. Singh was quoted as saying.

### Overcome by chemical fumes

## Blinded Soviet pilot lands jet safely

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (AP) — A Soviet Aeroflot jet carrying 44 passengers almost crashed when the pilot was blinded by chemical fumes, a Soviet newspaper reported Thursday.

The trade union newspaper *Trud* said the pilot made an emergency landing after fumes drifted through the cabin and several passengers lost consciousness. The Aeroflot An-24 Turboprop was on a flight from Donetsk to Kiev. The fumes came from a substance carried by a passenger, the newspaper said. It did not identify the chemical or say when the incident occurred.

With several minutes of flying time to Dnepropetrovsk, a scheduled stopover, a stewardess heard a call for help from the

passengers section. "She went to the aisle and smelled a sharp odor of fumes and saw that many passengers were in a bad state. The crew tried to ventilate the cabin but failed. The gas wafted into the cockpit," the report said.

The stewardess and a mechanic used portable oxygen equipment to aid passengers "who had lost consciousness." The airliner's captain, Anatoly Novikov, radioed an alarm to airport. "It was particularly difficult for him because of the fumes. He lost his eyesight for a time and was flying blind," the report said. Novikov was told to land immediately. "He gained 10 to 12 minutes and this saved everyone," the

report said. "Everybody was given first aid, then taken to a hospital," the account said. "They are all well now." The newspaper said the passenger who took the "dangerous chemical substance" aboard the aircraft has been charged with criminal responsibility.

The report was reprinted from the local *Dnepropetrovsk Pravda* newspaper.

It was the second Soviet account in the last two months about an emergency landing. A pedigree built forced a Soviet transport plane to make an emergency landing when it went berserk during a flight in the Soviet far east, Radio Moscow reported Dec. 6.

### With different causes, tactics

## American military personnel, diplomats face terrorists

By Cynthia Shanley

HOUSTON, Jan. 21 — Terrorist groups are a different kind of enemy facing U.S. military personnel and diplomats overseas. They have different goals, causes and tactics. And because terrorists' acts are random and can happen at any time and at any place, it is possible for a relatively small band of men and women to terrorize a larger, more superior military force. It is even possible, as demonstrated in Iran, to hold an entire nation, a superpower like the United States, hostage.

That particular Iranian exercise in terrorism ended a year ago Jan. 20. For the 52 American hostages, that date has become "Freedom Day." But the first anniversary has been marred by the tragic events involving Gen. Frank Dozier in Italy and Lt. Col. Charles Ray in the tragic assassination in Paris which serve as a reminder of the dangers that still beset the practice of diplomacy and "how much suffering is involved in that kind of offense to human decency."

ABC's *Nightline* edition Jan. 20 reported there is a new climate for American personnel and their dependents overseas. Security precautions are tightening in an effort to provide protection against frequent threats and attacks from terrorist groups.

At the largest U.S. military base in Italy, home of the Southern European Task Force, U.S. military personnel are working security along with the military police. Since the recent kidnapping of Gen. Dozier, soldiers are checking everyone coming into the base. There have been threats against the base including one warning of a full-scale assault. In addition to worries about any action by the Red Brigades, there is concern that some lesser known group will try to make a name for itself by attacking the base. A platoon is kept on battle alert for 36 hours at a stretch in case of trouble.

Snipers with night scopes patrol outlying areas. This is all new since the kidnapping of Gen. Dozier. Until the kidnapping, the base was considered one of the best assignments in the U.S. Army.

While many of the 5,000 Americans at the base say that life goes on, there is no question that life is different. One woman said she thinks about the kidnapping all the time. Another said she's insecure in the everyday things she does, such as shopping. An officer said it's business as usual. "We're not going to give them (the Red Brigades) the satisfaction of disrupting our style of life and disrupt what we're doing here in Italy. To do that is unfair to Gen. Dozier and his wife," he said.

Patrols have been stepped up outside the base, where most of the U.S. personnel and their dependents live, but not everyone can be protected. And not everyone has access to a phone to call for help. There is heightened concern over the safety of wives and children.

For American diplomatic personnel abroad, the first and only line of defense against terrorists, aside from local police, is the U.S. Marine Guard contingent at every American Embassy. American marines who serve at U.S. Embassies overseas are trained at a special school in Virginia. It is a 30-day course which prepares them for the day when one of them might be the only man standing between the mobs on the street and the diplomats in the embassy.

The school looks like an embassy — iron gates outside, a security post crammed with electronic surveillance gear inside protected by bulletproof glass and a riot gun always ready. But it is a thin line of protection.

The marines are not bodyguards. There were no marines to prevent terrorists from kidnapping Gen. Frank Dozier from outside his home or to protect Lt. Col. Charles Ray from an assassin on the streets of Paris. Their charge is to protect the people and classified information within the embassy, be prepared

to help an ambassador make a quick exit and for the day when there may be no way out. There are 103 U.S. missions around the world, each one a potential threat. The marines are trained in how to handle that.

Paris might sound like a good place to be stationed compared to others, but it proved to be a deadly dangerous assignment for one American, Lt. Col. Charles Ray, an American military attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Paris recently was shot and killed outside his home. Police believe it to be the work of terrorists, although no specific organization has yet been named.

U.S. Ambassador to France Evan Galbraith talked with ABC reporter Ted Koppel about the atmosphere created by such acts of

terrorism. It was previously thought that the top people were the targets, he said, and now we are finding that terrorists are focusing on anyone. So that broadens the scope of security. It is now necessary to protect more people.

### Reagan plans holiday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (R) — President Reagan will spend a working holiday in Barbados during Easter, the White House announced Thursday. Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said the president would confer with Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams and might also meet leaders from other Caribbean countries during the trip from April 6 to 10.

# WORLD WEATHER

	Min	F	Max	C	F	
Amsterdam	-2	28	6	43	cloudy	
Athens	7	45	13	55	clear	
Bahrain					unavailable	
Bangkok	20	68	31	88	clear	
Beirut	7	44	18	64	clear	
Berlin	-8	18	-1	3	cloudy	
Brussels	1	34	8	46	rain	
Cairo	7	45	22	72	cloudy	
Caracas	16	61	27	82	cloudy	
Chicago	9	17	0	32	rain	
Copenhagen	-3	23	-3	27	cloudy	
Dublin	6	43	11	52	clear	
Frankfurt	-4	25	-1	30	cloudy	
Geneva	-1	30	1	34	fog	
Helsinki	-2	28	1	34	cloudy	
Hong Kong	15	59	17	63	cloudy	
Jakarta	23	73	30	86	rain	
Kuala Lumpur	22	72	30	86	cloudy	
London	9	48	11	52	clear	
Los Angeles	9	48	15	59	cloudy	
Madrid	2	36	10	50	fog	
Manila	20	68	28	82	cloudy	

	Min	F	Max	C	F	
Mexico City	9	48	25	77	clear	
Miami	22	72	25	77	clear	
Montreal	-25	-13	-18	0	clear	
Moscow	-6	-21	-5	23	clear	
New Delhi	7	44	22	72	cloudy	
New York	-5	-24	-4	39	snow	
Nicosia	4	39	16	61	cloudy	
Oslo	-14	-7	-11	12	clear	
Paris	7	45	11	52	cloudy	
Rio de Janeiro	18	64	31	87	cloudy	
Rome	4	39	13	55	clear	
San Francisco	5	42	8	46	cloudy	
Seoul	-11	12	1	34	clear	
Singapore	23	73	31	88	clear	
Stockholm	-4	25	-1	30	cloudy	
Sydney					unavailable	
Taipei	12	54	23	73	clear	
Tokyo	0	32	10	50	clear	
Toronto	-10	14	-6	21	snow	
Vancouver	-1	30	-2	36	snow	
Vienna	-9	16	-9	16	cloudy	

## Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khazen

London for the flight home. And that's when trouble struck. For the minute he gave his name to the company's desk at the airport he was told to stand right there away from everyone else. Where has he been all this time, they asked him angrily, as a full-fledged police search in London had failed to unearth him. Didn't he hear the radio warnings for him to hand himself over to the nearest hospital?

My friend said he was very shaken by it all. And more shaken when men in white appeared suddenly and bundled him into a waiting ambulance which took him to the nearest hospital. And it was only then that they explained what had happened. It turned out that the patient he was flying with had a very infectious condition, and everyone on the flight was later traced and treated. Except him, because he went to Scotland.

The doctors in hospital probed and tested, blood and skin samples were taken, X-rays used, the full works. They never told him what the disease was, so he was convinced it was bubonic plague, and that he was doomed since it had a four day start.

Finally they said he was clean and could take the next plane out of the country. And, no, it wasn't plague but a particularly virulent form of TB, which would have been treatable had he caught it. But he hadn't, so there was absolutely no worry...

The moral, he said, was next time you get a chance to increase the sum of human happiness, don't...

A friend told this story recently concerning a trip he took from Washington to London, where he was to conclude a business deal.

He said he entered the plane at the point of departure and settled down in his reserved seat. But a hostess came to him and asked if he could go and sit "upstairs." A newly married couple had arrived late and so got separate seats. His going "upstairs" — the plane was a jumbo — would enable them to sit together. The friend said he would do this, as it is certain to increase the sum of human happiness, which was fine by him.

As he went up, he wished he hadn't accepted. For on the top deck was a very ill man, lying there amid a collection of life-support gadgets, which were being constantly and carefully checked by a number of medics. My friend's reluctance to share the deck with the patient was not, he assured me, because of any lack of compassion on his part. The abundance of this, he argued, was surely demonstrated by his original agreement to move. It was only that the poor patient appeared and sounded really bad, and such "intimations of mortality" were the last thing one wanted when traveling by plane.

There was nothing to do about it however, and he sat there pondering the deeper and everlasting issues until the plane landed and he went out on his way to his business meeting — which was to be held in Scotland.

He spent four days and came back to

Translated from Ashraf Al Awad

### In search of alternatives

## Weakening oil prices pose problem to West

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AFP) — Weakening oil rates could mean trouble for the Western world if it eases up on consumption curbs and the search for replacement energies, according to energy experts meeting here.

Ulf Lantzke, executive director of the International Energy Agency (IEA), and other speakers gave the warning at a seminar run by *The Financial Times* newspaper. Fearing "serious problems", Lantzke said consumer countries should stick to their aim of cutting oil's share in overall energy usage from 50 to 40 percent by 1990. A key component in this strategy was for power stations as a whole to burn 40 percent coal, he said.

The IEA chief admitted that the contribution nuclear energy would make in the future remained a matter for concern. Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of Britain's National Coal Board, said Western governments were not doing enough to encourage the use of coal instead of oil to fire boilers.

Britain and France had taken a few steps in the right direction, but more action was needed if the aims laid down by Western industrial powers at the Venice summit two years ago were to be achieved.

Sir Derek said the downward pressure on oil rates made company managements reluctant in the midst of a recession to spend money converting equipment from oil to coal firing.

But the recession did not mean that the long-term oil supply problem would just van-

ish. On the contrary, the threat had to be dealt with quickly. He urged governments to create a financial climate that encouraged the switch to coal.

Zoltan Merszei, vice-president of Occidental, the big U.S. oil group, forecast that the use of coal would speed up between now and 1990, as new equipment came into service. 10 or 20 years' time, he said, coal would to great extent replace oil as a major source of chemicals, and that included ethylene. Unfortunately, the trend was delayed because of the huge capital sums required to set up the new technologies for this purpose.

B. Kanuga, managing-director of the Indian Coal Authority, Coal India, said the country's annual coal consumption would rise from around 123 million tons in 1982 to over 160 million tons in 1984/85. The figure may well be 260 million to 280 million tons in 1989/90.

## Japan denies arms shipment

NAHA, Okinawa, Jan. 21 (R) — The captain of the 5,307-ton Japanese chemical tanker *Hegg*, strafed by Philippine planes off Mindanao Island Jan. 15, denied that it was carrying arms.

Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo had said Monday that the ship was suspected of carrying rebels and some \$1 million worth of arms and explosives. But Capt. Hideo Takakuwa, 51, told a press conference after the tanker docked here Thursday: "It is impossible to carry arms or rebels." He also denied that the ship was not flying any flag or had been ordered to halt.

The Philippine government has said that was acting in the legitimate defense of its security. It said the *Hegg* was well inside Philippine waters, was not flying any flag and ignored signals to halt.

Japanese government sources said Japan had withheld a possible diplomatic protest over the shooting pending investigation into the incident. The Japanese Maritime Safety Agency said investigators who boarded the ship before it docked had not found any arms aboard. The tanker had 12 bullet marks, it said.

Chikazo Suzuki, president of the *Hegg* owners, Kita Nihon Oil Kaifu, told the press conference: "We believe it (the strafing) was unilateral and unjustified action by Philippine military authorities."

## Bangladesh relaxes visa restrictions

DACCA, Jan. 21 (AFP) — Bangladesh has relaxed restrictions on entry visas for nationals of a number of countries, it was announced here Thursday. An official announcement said that citizens of the countries would be allowed to enter the country without visas or entry permits for a seven-day period provided they held return air tickets.

Countries involved were Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the United States and West Germany. The move was made to promote tourism in Bangladesh, the announcement said.

هذه الصفحة الأولى